

The Mining Journal.

RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE:

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

No. 1541.—Vol. XXXV.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 4, 1865.

{STAMPED.....SIXPENCE.
UNSTAMPED.....FIVEPENCE

MR. JAMES CROFTS, SHAREBROKER,
No. 1, FINCH LANE, CORNHILL.
(Established 21 years.)

Holders of mining shares DIFFICULT OF SALE in the OPEN MARKET may find purchasers by negotiation, through Mr. Crofts' agency. Also, parties requiring ADVICE how to act as to the DISPOSAL, or ABANDONMENT, of doubtful mining stocks may profitably avail of Mr. Crofts' long experience on the market in all cases of doubt or difficulty.

SELECT SHARES FOR SALE, AT LOWEST MARKET PRICES:—25 South Darren, 47s. 6d.; 20 East Vor, 36s.; 25 Great North Laxey, £23; 75 Wheel Union (call paid), 17s. 6d.; 25 North Trekerby, £23½; 1 Trelawny, £21¼; 10 Carn Brea, £21¼; 100 Bedol-Aur, 17s. 6d.; 2 Ding Dong, £23½; 25 Drake Walls, 13s. 6d.; 80 Otea (call paid), 21s.; 15 North Bassett, 21s.; 10 East Russell, £24½; 25 Devon and Bedford (Colchaton), 42s. 6d. paid.

SPECULATIVE SHARES AT NOMINAL PRICES:—40 Unity, 9s. 6d.; 50 Hartley, 6s. 6d.; 50 Vale of Towry, 1s. 9d.; 100 Hlogan, 3s.; 30 East Seton, 2s. 6d.; 11 Rosekarnoweth, 21s.; 100 East Chiverton, 13s. 3d.; 180 Wheel Hope, 6s. 6d.; 20 Great Caradon, 2s. 6d.

* * * All the above shares are net, and ready for immediate delivery.

MR. JAMES LANE, No. 44, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

JAMES LANE has FOR SALE at net prices:—5 Bassett and Grylls; 20 Bryntail, £2; 20 Cresver and Abraham (£1 paid), 30s.; 20 Carn Camborne, 26s.; 20 Clowance Wood (£3 paid), £24½; 60 Dale, 10s.; 10 East Lovell; 10 East Rosewarne, 55s.; 3 East Bassett; 20 East Russell; 50 East Jan, 22s. 6d.; 10 Frank Mills, £26½; 20 Great Wheel Bury, £1½; 50 Gother, 27s. 6d.; 20 Great North Laxey, £23; 50 Great Laxey, £18; 20 Havan, 32s. 6d.; 20 Hallenbogie, £24½; 20 Kelly Bray; 20 Lady Bertha, 9s.; 10 Mandlin, £24½; 20 North Trekerby, £23½; 6 North Bassett; 20 North Devon, 32s. 6d.; 25 New Wheel Martha, 30s.; 25 New South Caradon, 2s.; 10 North Frances, £23; 20 North Jane, 2s. 6d.; 25 Pedn-an-drea; 20 South Lovell, £2; 20 South Darren, £23½; 100 Vale of Towry, 2s.; 150 Silver Mountain, 4s.; 50 Unity, 10s.

MR. WILLIAM LEEHAN (Member of the Mining Exchange), has FOR SALE the FOLLOWING SHARES, at net prices:

10 Bedford United, £2 6s	50 Great South Chiverton.	10 South Bassett, £2 10s.
50 Bedol-Aur, 15s.	10 Great Wh. Bury, 13s. 9d.	5 South Carn Brea, 10s.
20 Bottle Hill, 3s.	10 Hallenbogie, £3 3s. 9d.	30 So. Condurrow, 41s. 3d.
35 Camborne Vean, 24s. 6d.	10 Hlogan Down, £3 13s 9	20 South Darren.
5 Clifford Amal., £20s.	50 Kelly Bray, 6s. 3d.	3 Stray Park, £13½.
10 Chiverton, £20s.	20 Lady Bertha, 9s. 9d.	5 Tincroft, £16½.
5 Cook's Kitchen, £20s.	10 Mandlin.	2 Trelawny, £20½.
10 Chiverton Moor, £20s.	5 Marks Valley, £4 18 9	5 Trevean, £4½.
25 Drake Walls, 11s. 9d.	20 No. Trekerby, £2 11s 3	50 Treweatha, 1s.
25 East Carn Brea, £2 18 9	5 Nanglies, £16½.	70 Vale of Towry, 2s.
55 East Grenville, £20s.	25 New Clifford, 35s.	3 West Chiverton, £23.
25 East Laxey.	5 New Rosewarne, £27½.	15 West Caradon, £26½.
20 East Snaefell, £23.	20 No. Wh. Martha, 30s.	10 West Frances, £10½.
10 East Trekerby, £23.	10 No. Chiverton, 41s. 3d.	15 Wendron Consols, 3s.
15 East Russell, £14½.	25 North Downs, 6s. 9d.	10 Wentworth, £24½.
3 East Bassett, £14½.	100 North Robert, 11s. 6d.	2 Wheel Rose, £28½.
15 East Caradon, £14½.	50 North Rosker, £13½.	50 Wheel Grylls, 5s.
5 East Lovell, £24½.	20 North Croft, £2 3s. 9d.	50 Wheel Hope, 10s.
15 East Rosewarne, £2 13s	170 North Devon, 21s. 6d.	50 Wh. Unity, 7s. 9d.
10 Great Laxey, £18½.	10 Pendean, 39s.	10 Wh. Mary Ann, £13½.
20 Great North Laxey.	10 Prosper United, £3 3 9	5 Wheel Margaret, £13½.
60 Grylls Florence, 10s. 6d.	100 Prince of Wales, 2s. 6d.	50 Wheel Crebor, 45s.
10 Gomanens, £2 9s. 9d.	2 Providence, £33½.	15 Wheel Edward, 4s. 6d.
5 Great Vor, £24½.	5 Rosewall Hill, 35s.	25 Wh. Grenville, £2 18 9.
10 Great So. Tolgus, 40s.	100 Redmoor, 2s. 3d.	20 Wheel Grylls, 5s.
50 Great Devon & Bedford.	50 Rosewarne Consols, 20s.	50 Wheel Hope, 10s.
1s. 9d. prem.	25 St. Day United, 17s. 3d.	40 Wheel Harriett, 5s.
5 Great Fortune, £24½.	150 Stridridge, 1s.	40 Wheel Seton, £197.
100 Great Retailack, 1s.	30 Sithney Metal, £2 12s 6d	1 Wheel Seton, £197.
	30 Snaefell, 17s. 6d.	

Mr. LEEHAN BUYS and SELLS all descriptions of ENGLISH and FOREIGN STOCKS and SHARES, INSPECTS MINES, and TRANSACTS all the usual BUSINESS of a STOCK and SHAREDEALER. Parties may rely upon him for sound advice and punctuality in all his engagements.

My Presentation Almanack may be had on application.

I refer my correspondents to my remarks in page 136 of this day's Journal, as also to notice of Mandlin Mines in the Journal of Feb. 11, page 92, and of Feb. 25, page 124.

N.B.—SPECIALLY RECOMMENDED, the immediate purchase of Mandlin shares.

Bankers: Messrs. Roberts, Lubbock, and Co.

Office, 11, Royal Exchange, London, E.C.

THE FOLLOWING MINES are strongly RECOMMENDED for
immediate purchase, there being little or no margin for loss, with every probability of great gain.

West Caradon.	Graham & St. Aubyn.	Trencrom.
Rosewarne United.	South Bassett.	Kitty (Lelant).
Bryntail.	New Rosewarne.	Gomanens.

Prices, and every information, may be obtained, either personally or by letter.

Mining Offices, 77, Old Broad-street, London, and Mining Exchange, H. B. RYE.

Established in London and Cornwall 25 years.

EAST CARADON.—SPECIAL BUSINESS in the above for cash or time.—Apply to J. B. REYNOLDS, 2, Hatton-court, Threadneedle-street.

TO ALL WHO HAVE LOST BY MINING.

MR. J. B. REYNOLDS, 2, HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C., is prepared to give such advice as that such losses may most likely be recovered by buying into good stocks at the present extremely low prices. No time should be lost by those who intend to invest in undertakings of first-class promise.—March 3, 1865.

WILLIAM WARD,
29, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Mr. WARD is a BUYER of any number of shares in Wheel Caradon. Sellers please state number of shares for sale, and lowest price.

MESSRS. WARD AND JACKMAN,
3, ADAM'S COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, AND
MINING EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C.

Bankers: London and Westminster, Lothbury.

MR. T. ROSEWARNE, 81, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C., has FOR SALE:

Brondoy, £5.	Great Laxey, £18.	South Robert, 11s.
Clifford, £20½.	Great North Laxey, £23½.	South Condurrow, £23½.
East Carn Brea, £26.	Great So. Tolgus, £24½.	Treavean, £24½.
East Grenville, £27.	Marks Valley, £5.	West Chiverton, £21.
East Russell, £14½.	No. Trekerby, £2 11s 6d	West Caradon, £26½.
East Laxey, 35s.	New Rosewarne, £28½.	Wheel Rose, £28½.
East Bassett, £20.	North Downs, 6s. 6d. (call paid).	Wheel Crebor, 45s.
East Caradon, £14½.		Wheel Ury, 40s.

And is a BUYER of—

East Lovell, £23½.	Drake Walls, 10s.	East Grenville, £23½.
Great South Tolgus, 35s.	Kelly Bray, 5s.	New Wheel Martha, 30s.
South Condurrow, £2.	Wheel Edward, 2s. 6d.	Great No. Downs, £23½.

T. ROSEWARNE should be consulted immediately respecting mining shares, the present time offering unusual advantages for investment.

March 3, 1865. Bankers: Bank of London.

MR. G. D. SANDY, SHAREDEALER, No. 48, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C. (Member of the Mining Exchange). FOR SALE, at the lowest market prices:—

50 Bedol-Aur.	10 East Russell.	15 Rosewarne United.
20 Carn Camborne.	20 East Vor.	20 Sithney Metal.
10 Carn Camborne.	10 Great South Tolgus.	100 Tolvadden.
40 Drake Walls.	150 Great South Chiverton.	80 Kelly Bray.
1 East Bassett.	200 Hlogan Consols.	20 North Chiverton.
50 East Chiverton.	25 Lady Bertha.	50 Unity.
35 East Laxey.	20 No. Devon Silver-Lead.	50 Wheel Grenville.
50 East Rosewarne.	20 North Sharph.	10 Wheel Harriett.

Mr. SANDY can recommend three mines certain to advance considerably in a very short time.

A current list of bona fide prices issued daily.

MR. GEORGE BUDGE, No. 4, ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, LONDON, E.C. (Established 17 years), has FOR SALE at net prices:

100 Quabada (fully paid), £2 9s. 9d.	100 Okei Tor, 22s. 6d.	60 Dale, 9s. 6d.
Bassett, £24½.	40 Wheel Rosewarne, £2 12s. 6d.	5 East Caradon, £14½.
37s. 6d.; 2 Miners, £221; 5 Billins, £27; 5 East Bassett, £17; 100 Hlogan, 11s. 6d.; 35 Great North Laxey, £23; 50 West Maria and Fortescue; 50 Wheel Ury, 9s. 6d.; 50 Great So. Tolgus, £23; 50 Frontino and Bolivia, 25s. 6d.; 50 South Devon Slate and Silb; 120 Dun Montain, 2s. 6d.; 50 South Lovell, 37s. 6d.; 5 Crown and Wendron (fully paid); 35 Quabada (£20½ paid), £23½; 120 South Grenville, 7s. 6d.; 80 North Miners preference, 6s. 6d.; 100 East Seton; 10 Sithney Carameal; 80 Don Pedro; 10 Rosewarne Consols; 25 North Jane.		

BANKERS: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie, and Co.

GREAT NORTH LAXEY (LIMITED).—MR. PETER WATSON strongly recommends this mine to his friends and the public, at the present low price of £2 to £2½.

79, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

STOCK AND SHAREDEALER.—MR. PETER WATSON,
ENGLISH AND FOREIGN STOCK, SHARE, AND MINING OFFICES, 79, OLD BROAD-STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Twenty years' experience.

(Two in Cornwall and Eighteen in London.)

Bankers: The Union Bank of London, and the Alliance Bank.

Every information can be obtained on personal application, or by letter, as to purchases and sales of Mine, Railway, Bank, and other Shares and Stocks, and the best investment for capital.

From the close proximity of his office to the Stock Exchange, as well as the Mining Exchange, PETER WATSON is enabled to act with promptitude on all orders entrusted to him, which at all times are carried out with punctuality.

PETER WATSON'S WEEKLY MINING CIRCULAR AND SHARE LIST, published every Friday, price 6d. each copy, forwarded on application. This Circular contains weekly important information with respect to all the principal Dividend and Progressive Mines in Devon and Cornwall. Annual subscription, £1 1s.; single copy, 6d.

79, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

MR. HERRON has FOR SALE the following SHARES, at the prices quoted, and FREE OF COMMISSION:

50 Anglo-Brazilian, 5s. 3d.	20 Great Devon and Bedford	100 St. David's Gold, 1s. 6d.
50 Bedol-Aur, 15s.	(Colchaton).	5 West Chiverton, £24.
20 Bottle Hill, 3s.	5 Great Laxey.	50 Wheel Grylls, £2.
20 Central Miners, £1 12 6	20 Great North Laxey.	50 Santa Barbara.
1 Clifford Amal., £30½.	20 St. Chiverton, 17s. 6d.	5 So. Car. Hooper, 1s.
5 Coburn.	20 Hallenbogie, £23 3s.	20 St. Day United, 16s. 6d.
10 Chiverton, £2 1s. 3d.	1 Herodasfoot, £35s.	5 St. John d. Rey, £23½.
5 Cliljah & Went., 37s.	20 Hlogan Down, £2 10s.	20 South Darren, £2 4s.
20 Crown Consols (offer wanted).	10 Harriett, 4s. 6d.	20 Snaefell.
20 Crozier Valley and Port Madoc, £14½.	50 London and Liverpool Hotel (£5 paid).	20 So. Wh. Lelure, £3.
5 Cwm Erbin, £40.	50 Marquitta, 15s.	25 South Lovell, £2.
5 Carn Camborne, 25s. 3d.	15 Mineral Bottom, £5.	10 Sithney Metal, £2 12 6
5 Cook's Kitchen, £7 18 9	10 Maudlin.	20 So. Condurrow, £2 1s.
50 Drake Walls, 10s. 6d.	5 No. Wh. Croft, £14½.	10 Tincroft, £14 16s. 3d.
100 Don Pedro.	50 New Birch and Vittler, £1 17s. 6d.	10 Trelawny, £20 13s. 9d.
3 East Bassett.	20 North Bassett, 17s. 6d.	10 Treavean, £24 18s. 9d.
10 East Chico, £2.	10 North Pool, 21s.	50 Treweatha.
15 East Devon.	10 North Devon.	3 Trelon (offer wanted).
10 East Russell, £4 12s. 6d.	50 Nova Scotia.	50 Terricco Copper.
5 East Lovell, £2 18s. 9d.	20 North Downs, 5s. 6d.	10 United Kingdom Telegraph (£4 paid), £2.
10 East Rosewarne.	20 North Frances, 2s. 6d.	20 United Mexican.
10 East Vor, £1 18s.	20 North Trekerby, £2 18 9.	20 Vale of Towry, 2s. 3d.
25 East Grenville, £3 15 6	5 New Rosewarne, £26½.	20 Wheel Union, 11s. 9d.
20 East Laxey.	10 New Clifford, 35s.	1 Wheel Seton, £197.
5 East Caradon, £13½.	20 North Jane, 15s.	1 West Caradon, £200.
20 East Grylls, 12s. 6d.	1 North Rosker, £12 18 9	1 West Tolgus, £20½.
30 East Abraham (an offer wanted).	20 North Trekerby, 49s.	3 West Sharp Tor.
20 East Jane (offer wanted).	20 North Chiverton.	20 Wh. Grenville, £2 18 9.
20 East Mills, £2 12s. 6d.	60 New East Birch Tor, £1.	20 Worthing, 14s. 9d.
20 Frontino & Bolivia, 27s. 6d.	50 Pedn-an-drea, 10s.	20 Wheel Crebor, 45s. 3d.
5 Gambler, £4½.	1 Providence, £23½.	50 Wheel Ury, £2 2s.
50 Great Grylls, 4s.	50 Port Phillip, £14½.	10 Wheel Ury, £2 2s.
20 Gt. So. Tolgus, 35s. 6d.	10 Quabada (free), £26½.	10 Welsh Gold, 16s.
100 Gt. Northern Copper, 1s. (call paid).	40 Quabada, £2 10s. paid).	50 Yudanmutana.
5 Great Wh. Vor, £24½.	40 Redmoor, 2s. 3d.	100 Wheel Martha.
50 Great Moelwyn.	20 Rosewarne United, £14½.	

There are several dividend and progressive mines that are now selling at very depressed prices, the shares in which must shortly considerably advance. Mr. HERRON will be happy to forward a carefully-selected list to parties wishing to invest.

Mr. HERRON can strongly recommend, as an unusually safe investment, a certain railway and two joint-stock banks, and will forward particulars upon application.

2, Adam's-court, Old Broad-street, March 3, 1865.

WILLIAM SEWARD,
19, THROGMORTON STREET, LONDON, E.C.

JAMES HUME, 74, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.,
AND MINING EXCHANGE.

MR. HENRY BULLEN, MINE SHAREDEALER,
1, PINNERS COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

HARRIS AND CO., STOCK AND SHAREBROKERS,
AND FINANCIAL AGENTS,
15, GEORGE STREET, MANHON HOUSE, LONDON, E.C.

JOSEPH J. REYNOLDS, JUN.,
37, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Mr. REYNOLDS recommends for immediate purchase shares in Rosekarnoweth and East Ellen Mines, being confident that a rise in price equal to cent. per cent. will soon take place. Shares can now be obtained at about £1 per share in each mine.

MR. EDWARD COOKE, MINING SHAREDEALER,
2, CROWN CHAMBERS, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
(Member of the Mining Exchange.)

Mr. EDWARD COOKE has removed to the above address, where all communications on matters relating to business will meet with his usual attention.

GREAT NORTH LAXEY (LIMITED).—MR. EDWARD COOKE having secured a limited number of shares in this mine, will be glad to receive applications.

The following mines dealt in at fair market prices net:—South Darren, East Lovell, North Chiverton, Great North Laxey, Clifford, Frank Mills, and Great Laxey. These shares are all deserving of special attention, as from their present price there is not much chance of any decline, but the tendency is decidedly upwards.

March 3, 1865. Bankers: Alliance Bank, Lothbury.

MR. C. POWELL, MINE SHAREDEALER,
75, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
(Member of the Mining Exchange.)

Mr. POWELL begs to inform his friends and the public that he TRANSACTS BUSINESS, as BUYER or SELLER of SHARES in MINES, at close net prices, either for cash or the fortnightly settlement.

Mr. POWELL continues to recommend the Frontino and Bolivia (South American) Gold Mining Company's shares for investment. The immense gold-yielding resources of these mines are being rapidly developed under the superintendence of Capt. W. Goyen (late of the St. John del Rey Company's Mines), whose abilities as a practical gold miner are indisputable. The directors (who hold about one-quarter of the shares) are gentlemen of high standing, and the shares generally are well held.

Mr. POWELL is a BUYER or SELLER of these shares, and is prepared to make a high price to parties having business in them, either for cash or the fortnightly settlement.

March 3, 1865. Bankers: City Bank, Finch-lane.

MR. GEORGE BATTERS strongly recommends his friends to buy West Chiverton, Chiverton, Herodasfoot, South Caradon, Devon Great Consols, Great Wheel Vor, Westwhorl Consols, and Sithney Wheel Metal for investment. These shares will pay good interest for money at present quotations.

Advertisements have recently been inserted in the columns of the MINING JOURNAL by dealers who, having sold shares for forward delivery, endeavour to frighten timid holders in order to possess themselves of their shares to fulfil their contracts; this system has been adopted particularly against Great Wheel Vor, West Chiverton, and Chiverton shares, and I caution my friends against parting with their property, or giving credence to the unfounded assertions of interested parties.—76, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

GEORGE RICE, 5, COWPER'S COURT, BIRCHIN LANE, LONDON, E.C. (23 years' experience), Member of the Mining Exchange, has SPECIAL BUSINESS, as BUYER or SELLER, in the following:

Closing quotations.	Closing quotations.
Clifford Amalgamated £30 - 30½	Great Devon (Colchaton) £ ¼ - ¾ prem
Chiverton 6 - 6½	Great Wheel Vor 34 - 34½
East Russell 4½ - 4½	Marks Valley 4½ - 5
East Carn Brea 6 - 6½	North Trekerby 23½ - 2½
East Caradon 13½ - 14	Wheel Crebor 44s - 48s.
East Wheel Lovell 27½ - 28	Wheel Grenville 2½ - 3½
East Wh. Grenville 35s - 3½	West Chiverton 60 - 65

GREAT DEVON (COLCHATON).—G. RICE can sell for a month or two on, to parties who prefer buying for time instead of cash—5s. to 10s. premium closing prices.

EAST CARADON AND EAST LOVELL.—G. RICE deals largely in these at close prices, and is always well prepared to advise his friends when to buy or sell.

To SPECULATORS GENERALLY.—After you have perused the usual published opinions and reports in the papers, ask G. RICE what to receive or reject.

March 3, 1865. Bankers: Bank of London.

MR. T. P. THOMAS, GENERAL SHAREBROKER,
AND AUCTIONEER FOR THE SALE OF MINING, RAILWAY, AND OTHER SHARES, STOCKS, BONDS, DEBENTURES, AND all descriptions of Public Securities.

No. 6, NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Shares bought and sold on the usual commission.

Terms for sale of shares by auction furnished on application.

Mr. T. P. THOMAS has instructions to DISPOSE OF A VALUABLE COLLIERY, where the first seam of coal is just cut into, and four beds of ironstone gone through, which is likely to be of very great value, with a very trifling outlay. For sale in consequence of the illness of the proprietor, and will be disposed of in 100 shares of £50 each. Parties disposed to take an interest can have every particular upon application.

VALUABLE DIVIDEND, FORFEITED, AND OTHER SHARES, FOR SALE, BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

MR. T. P. THOMAS is favoured with instructions to SELL, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at Garraway's Coffee-house, Change-alley, Cornhill, London, on Thursday, the 9th day of March next, at Two o'clock, the FOLLOWING VALUABLE MINING SHARES:—

61 East Gannislake and South Bedford shares. Forfeited for non-payment of calls).

333 Wheel Edward.	15 Kelly Bray.	20 New Rosewarne.	5 West Caradon.
10 Tolvadden.	100 Silver Mountain (Lim.)	50 Llanberis Slate Com-	5 Grambler & St. Aubyn.
140 Hlogan.	50 Llanberis Slate Com-	pany (Limited).	5 South Bassett.
50 Twelve Apostles.	3 West Chiverton.	20 Tamar Consols.	1 West Tolgus.
400 Cae-Pant Lead Mining Company (Limited).	1 East Tolgus.	100 East Grenville.	25 East Jane.
76 Long Rake.	10 South Carn Brea.	50 Otea Copper (Limited).	
115 South Grenville.	50 Drake Walls.	10 Havan (Limited).	
8 Treavean.	20 Wheel Grylls.	13 Camborne Vean.	
50 Wheel Edward.	1 South Frances.	5 Great Wheel Vor.	
1 South Tolgus.	1 Clifford Amalgamated.	13 Rosekarnoweth.	
5 Cwm Erbin.	12 Great Laxey.		
1 St. Ives Consols.			

For further particulars as to East Gannislake and South Bedford, apply to Mr. J. B. LAWS, 60, Threadneedle-street; as to Wheel Edward and Kelly Bray, to Mr. EDWARD KING, Austinfriars, E.C.; and for catalogues, &c., to the MINING JOURNAL office, 26, Fleet-street, E.C., to Garraway's, and to the auctioneer, 6, New Broad-street, E.C.

MR. T. E. W. THOMAS, MINING AGENT AND GENERAL MINING SHAREDEALER,
37, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Mr. THOMAS has in course of preparation a pamphlet relating to mining investment and speculation at the present time, which will shortly be published, price 1s.

MR. FRANCIS G. LANE, No. 2, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C., has the following SHARES FOR SALE, free of commission:—

5 Bryn Gwio, £17½.	50 Gt. Devon and Bedford (Colchaton), ¼ prem.	20 Prosper United, £24½.
25 Caradon Vale, 3s. 6d.	15 Great Laxey, £14½.	10 Rosewarne United, £22.
25 Carn Camborne, 25s.	25 Gt. South Tolgus, 42s.	25 So. Condurrow, £2s. 9d.
50 Cae-Pant, 10s. 3d.	25 Gt. South Tolgus, 42s.	20 South Darren, 45s.
10 Cliljah and Wentworth, £2.	20 Grylls Wheel Florence, 19s.	45 St. Day United, 17s. 6d.
50 Dale, 8s.	50 Lady Bertha, 8s. 9d.	5 Stray Park, £13.
25 East Jane, 25s.	100 Llanberis Slate, 20s. 3d	50 Vale of Towry, 2s.
25 East Lovell, £20½.	20 Marke Valley, £5.	50 West Wh. Vor, 23s.
20 East Caradon, £16½.	50 New Wh. Martha, 35s.	50 Wheel Crebor, 45s. 9d.
30 East Grenville, £24½.	10 New Rosewarne, £2s.	25 Wh. Grenville, £2 17 6
10 East Rosewarne, 45s.	15 North Grambler, 13s.	50 Wheel Harriett, 5s. 9d.
10 East Wh. Vor, 35s. 3d.	50 North Downs, 7s. 3d.	50 West Maria and Fortescue, 41s.
50 Frontino and Bolivia (Gold), 28s. 9d.	25 No. Trekerby, £23½.	50 Wheel Hope, 7s. 6d.
50 Price of Wales, 2s. 9d.	100 Drake Walls, 8s.; and New Wheel Martha, 27s. 6d	

Parties of respectability can have transfers registered into their names previous to payment.

Bankers: London and County Bank.

GREAT NORTH LAXEY.—Capt. Rowe reports that this mine continues to open out as well as before reported, and has sent to the office some fine specimens of lead ore, broken from the 60 fm. level south. Mr. F. G. LANE can dispose of a few shares, at £3 net per share.

HENRY GOULD SHARP,
32, POULTRY, LONDON, E.C.
(Member of the Mining Exchange.)

TRANSACTS BUSINESS IN BRITISH AND FOREIGN STOCKS and SHARES of EVERY marketable DESCRIPTION, at the CLOSEST NETT PRICES of the day.

Bankers: London and Westminster, Lothbury, E.C.

JOHN RISLEY, 32, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
SHARES IN MINES BOUGHT and SOLD on commission, at 1¼ per cent., for immediate cash. Bankers: London and Westminster, Lothbury.

MR. THOS. THOMPSON, MINING OFFICES,
12, OLD JEWRY CHAMBERS, LONDON, E.C.

Mr. THOMPSON being intimately acquainted with the LAXEY DISTRICT, in the Isle of Man, and its various mines, and continually receiving private and valuable information respecting them, will be happy to communicate with anyone thinking of making an investment in the mines of this district.

WILLIAM BARTLETT, MINING SHAREDEALER,
No. 2, BUCKLESBURY, LONDON, E.C.
(Member of the Mining Exchange.)

Receiving early information of improvements

As to depth of tope, mention 30 to 40 yards merely in giving some guide as to open or covered workings in particular cases (see page 22). I give no general estimate of what varies so much in different quarries; but if Dr. Bowser, as you state, counts to 10 yards as the average, you are right in this. However, it is not at all the same time that depth is covered in the quarry as the number of top and shattered rock over the surface that is exposed. Let me, in conclusion, denounce a practice, which I regret to see is a gaining ground, of reporting the make of slate by count (50,000 slates, for example). No respectable company should do this, and all companies will cease to do so, when they are made to understand that the count is a grossly misleading statement of the quality, and the public understand that this gives no correct idea of the real product of the quarry. Taking first and second run slates, there are three different qualities, each with different weight, and the weight is given down to a fraction of a farthing each; therefore, the weight in compact value of the slate must always be stated. The count by itself, mixing

BRITISH MLNES.

you will be well rewarded for your outlay.

DALE.—R. Niness, March 1: The Pipe vein is improving nicely, and is yielding much better than it has done for the last three weeks; it has every appearance of a greater improvement.

EAST BLOKWOOD.—T. Bennett, March 1: The cross-cut is driven 2 fms. 5 ft. from the shaft towards the lode. The ground in the last few days cut some larger branches of quartz, &c., then we have had heretofore, which carry good stones of copper ore. The men are working all their time, Sundays excepted, and we shall use every means to reach the lode as soon as possible. The machinery is working well.

EAST CARADON.—J. Seecombe, March 1: Caunter Lode: The 70 east is poor. The 80 east has been unproductive for the past two or three days, but is now showing indications of improvement. The 80 west is a little disordered by means of a cross-cutting, and is now worth \$30, per fm. The winze in bottom of the 70, running down just before this end, is worth \$30, per fathom. The other drivages are not sufficiently productive to value.

100

In the 8 west is yielding good tinstuff, worth 51. per fm.; in this level, east from cross-cut, it is producing tinstuff of low quality, but with better indications. The No. 3 lode, driving east, at this level, is worth 51. per fm. In the mid-west, on No. 10 lode, we continue to raise tinstuff for the stamps, and the indications are of a favourable character. Although our stamping and dressing operations were retarded several days by the late frost, our ore has been raised, and fast progress is being made. We are very anxious to get it down to the next level as quick as possible. The lode in the rise in the back of the 162 west maintains its value of 211. per fm. There is no change in other points.

WEST WHEAL TOLGUS.—March 1: South Lode: Our water is in fork, and Taylor's shaftmen are again working in the bottom of the shaft; there is no alteration in the lode to notice, as but very little has been done since last report. The lode, or part of the lode, carrying, in the 75 west is producing 4 tons of ore per fm. In the 75 east the lode is losing its value, producing 2 tons of ore per fm., and likely to speedily improve, judging from its present appearance. In the rise over the 75 east we are doing well, and the lode, and shall continue to rise on the hookman part of the lode, as long as in holing it as soon as possible for ventilation and for stopes. The lode in the 65 west is yielding 3 tons of ore per fm. The slope over the back of the 65 west is producing 3 tons of ore per fm. The two stopes over the back of the 65 east are each yielding 2 tons of ore per fm.—North Lode: The lode in the 65 east is 15 in. wide, producing good stones of ore, and has a very kindly appearance. The two stopes over the back of the 65, east and west of the rise, are each yielding 3 tons of ore per fm., but are getting very poor for stoping.

WEST WHEAL VOR.—J. Southey, March 1: Saturday last before our monthly setting, we set the 20 cross-cut to drive north of Gundry's engine-shaft, at 47. per fathom; it is now driven 3 fathoms, and owing to the hookman which crossed the shaft about 7 fms. above this point, and heaved the lode north, we shall have some distance further to drive to intersect it. Also re-set the adit level cross-cut to drive north, by four men, the month, at 27. 10s. per fathom.

—Joseph Southey, March 2: We have cut the lode in the 20 cross-cut, north of Gundry's engine-shaft. We are into it about 6 in., and shall be able to inform you more of its value and extent when we have taken the tributary to the west.

—Joseph Southey, March 3: We have cut the lode in the 20 cross-cut, but cannot say much of its character yet; it is letting out a large stream of water.

WHEAL AGAR.—W. Roberts, Feb. 28: The following tinwork bargains were set on Feb. 28:—To drive the 110, south of Windstow shaft, by six men, at 157. per fathom. To sink the western engine-shaft below the 100, by six men, at 257. per fathom. To sink the whim-shaft below the 110, by nine men, at 131. per fathom. To drive the 100, east of Windstow shaft, by four men, at 67. per fathom. To drive the 90, east of Windstow shaft, by four men, at 77. per fathom. To drive the 90, west of Windstow shaft, by two men, at 97. per fathom. To drive the 90, east of the western shaft, by two men, at 47. per fathom. To drive the 90, east of the cross-cut, by two men, at 77. 10s. per fathom. To drive the 90, north of the whim-shaft, by four men, at 67. per fathom. To drive the 80, east of the whim-shaft, by four men, at 47. per fathom. To drive the 60, east of the whim-shaft, by two men, at 77. per fathom. The sinking of the old whim-shaft under the 110 fathom level is going on satisfactorily. All other parts are without alteration to notice.

WHEAL CREBOR.—J. Gifford, Feb. 28: No alteration in the value of the lode in any part of the lode. The rising water have not yet come to the men in the winze in the bottom of the 96 west as yet, but shall do so on Thursday.

WHEAL EDWARD.—Q. Rowe, Feb. 28: The lode in the 61 west is producing some good saving work, and presenting a very kindly appearance. The stoping in bottom of the 61 east is progressing very satisfactorily.

WHEAL GRYLLE.—E. Rogers, J. Pope, March 2: This week being our setting for the present month, we cannot send you any correct particulars, but will do so on Thursday next.

WHEAL HARRETT.—S. Williams, Feb. 25: The lode in the 130 east end is 1 foot wide, worth 47. 6d. per fm. The lode in the 115 east end, from west cross-cut, is 1½ ft. wide, producing stones of copper ore, and of a very promising appearance, but not producing sufficient ore to value. The lode in the 115 west end, from east cross-cut, is small and unproductive. The stopes above this level has improved, and worth for copper ore 107. per fm. The 90 north cross-cut is progressing favourably.

WHEAL HOPE.—Capt. Reece, Feb. 28: The 65 west is worth about 87. per fathom for lead, and in congenerial strata of ground for producing lead. In the 45 east the lode is 20 inches wide, with saving work, but the air is bad till Osborne's shaft is cleared. Yesterday we cut a branch of tin in back of the 65, west of engine-shaft, about 8 in. above the stone above the water, and the lode is a part of the 65, when working, a tribute pitch on it; there is a stam near here, and we could have the loan of it for a few days now and then. In the 75 the water is in fork, but very quick; we cannot leave over for a day or two till a little of the water is drained. We shall in a day or so weigh the lead purchased (computed) 15 tons, at 197. 16s. per ton; 4 tons, at 147. 2s. 6d. per ton.

WHEAL KITTY (Ury Lelant), W. Williams, March 2: North Russos Lode: The lode in the 140 west, west of cross-cut, is worth 67. per fm. The lode in the 130 east, west of rise, is worth 107. per fm. The lode in the 180 east, east of rise, is worth 27. per fm.—The lode in the 130 east, west of rise, is worth 57. per fm. The lode in the 120 east, east of rise, is worth 57. per fm.—The lode in the 90 east, east of Rogers's shaft, is worth 57. per fm. There is no change in the 90 cross-cut driving north of the Gowan lode. In the winze sinking below the 80, east of Rogers's shaft, the lode is worth 47. per fm. In the 70 west and at present the lode is small. The slope in back of the 70 is worth 507. per fm.

WHEAL KITTY.—W. Polkinghorne, S. Davey, Feb. 25: In the 82, driving west of Holgate's shaft, we have met the lode to the west of cross-course, producing stones of tin, but not to value. In Pryor's lode in the 65, driving east of new shaft, the lode is worth for tin 57. per fathom. In the 65, driving west of new shaft, the lode is worth for tin 57. per fathom. In the 65, driving east of shaft, the lode is worth for tin 57. per fathom. In the 64, driving west of shaft, the lode is 4 feet wide, and worth for tin 137. per fathom. In the 44, driving east of shaft, the lode is worth for tin 67. per fathom. In the 44, driving west of shaft, the lode is worth for tin 67. per fathom. In the 34, driving east of shaft, the lode is 2 feet wide, and worth for tin 77. per fathom. In the adit level, driving west of cross-cut, the ground is at present disordered, and lode not to value.

WHEAL MARGERY.—R. James, Wm. Rogers, March 2: We sampled on Tuesday last 370 tons of copper ore (computed) of a usual quality. We set our tribute rate the same as the stone above the water, and we cannot report any material change in the tribute, in the 142, east of the American, the lode is improving in appearance, producing some good stones of ore. In the 132 east the lode is improved, and worth 107. per fm. No other change to notice.

WHEAL NORRIS.—J. Andrews, Feb. 25: We are still driving the 45 east and by the side of the lode, and shall continue to do so until the middle of next week, when we purpose to take it down. I have cut the lode to-day near the end, and have taken out some good work for tin, which looks very encouraging. The cross-cut south is still in the elvan course, and we are driving it; it will take two days or three to drive on the course of No. 6 lode. The ground in the 35 cross-cut north is tight, and the progress in driving rather slow. The new lode in the 35, driving east of cross-cut, is 2½ ft. wide, composed of peach, quartz, pryan, mudstone, and a little saving work for copper ore. We have completed the side tye at the 25, and have let the water down, consequently we shall resume the sinking of Carter's shaft on Monday morning. The tribute pitches are looking better, particularly the eastern pitch. All our surface operations are in regular course of working again.

WHEAL PEARCE.—Wm. Rogers, March 2: At Ransleigh's shaft, sinking under the 20, air ground not coming in so fast as we thought, but it is more easy. In the 20, on central lode, the lode in the end is worth about 67. per fm. We have cut Jenkins's lode to the east of the cross-course, it is looking very kindly, but cannot say anything about its value. In the 10 fm. level we have a part of the south lode in the bottom of Waters's whim-shaft, with some very good work in it; the lode is worth 77. per fm. The stopes and other parts of the mine are looking much the same.

WHEAL PROSPER.—S. Mitchell, March 2: In the 40, driving towards the point of junction, the ground is not so hard as it has been, and better progress is being made; the branch to the lode in the appearance, with a little increase of water. There is no other change to notice since my last.

WHEAL RITHNEY AND CARNMEAL.—Wm. Chappell, W. H. Martin, March 1: In the flat-road shaft, sinking below the 110, the lode is 2 ft. wide, composed of capel, mudstone, quartz, and a little tin, and from the indications of the branch to the lode on the south side of the shaft, in sinking, an improvement is expected shortly. We are driving the 110 east, where the lode is 3 ft. wide, with occasionally good stones of tin, and as for the west of the lode, we are driving it; it will take two days or three to drive on the course of No. 6 lode. The ground in the 35 cross-cut north is tight, and the progress in driving rather slow. The new lode in the 35, driving east of cross-cut, is 2½ ft. wide, composed of peach, quartz, pryan, mudstone, and a little saving work for copper ore. We have completed the side tye at the 25, and have let the water down, consequently we shall resume the sinking of Carter's shaft on Monday morning. The tribute pitches are looking better, particularly the eastern pitch. All our surface operations are in regular course of working again.

WHEAL SPARNON.—E. Chagwin, Feb. 24: Sump: The sumpmen have been engaged working three bargains in the 20, and putting a ladder in the shaft to carry water to supply the plunger-lift and connect the two workings. In the 20 west end no lode has been taken down to the 20 level. The 20 rise is yielding aples of black and yellow copper ore. The engine and pit-men are working well.

WHEAL UNITY CONSOLS.—W. H. Reynolds, Feb. 25: The ends at the 70, east and west of the shaft, also east and west of the winze at the same level continue equally as good as last reported, while in the winze below the 70 the lode is 2 feet wide, and looking better.

WHEAL UNY.—S. Conde, S. Rogers, Feb. 25: Tin Lode: The engine-shaft men are still engaged in stopping the lode standing in the shaft by six men and three boys, at 77. per fathom; the lode is 16 in. wide, and shall draw some of the lode next week, when we will ascertain its value. The winze rising in the back of the 110, east of engine-shaft, to communicate with the winze sinking below the 100 fm. level, is worth 107. per fathom for the part carrying, but the principal part of the lode is standing to the north; sinking and rising by twelve men, at 167. per fathom; we expect to hole this winze during the month. The incline shaft is sunk 3 fms. below the 110 level, sinking by six men, at 157. per fathom; the lode is of a very promising character, worth 167. per fathom. The 110 fm. level, west of incline shaft, is sinking by four men, at 67. per fathom, worth 87. per fathom. The 100 fm. level, east of engine-shaft, is driving by four men on the 87. per fathom. The 77. 10s. level, west of engine-shaft, is driving by four men, at 77. 10s. per fathom; producing stamping work for tin. The 60 fm. level, east from Goodling's shaft, is driving by two men, at 57. per fathom; worth 67. per fathom. The 60 fathom level, east of Goodling's shaft, is driving by two men, at 37. per fathom; worth 57. per fathom.—Copper Lode: The new engine-shaft is sunk 3 fms. below the 68 fm. level; sinking by four men, at 107. per fathom. The 68 fm. level, west of new engine-shaft, is driving by four men, at 57. 10s. per fathom; the lode in the end is of a more promising character, producing ½ ton of copper ore per fathom.

YARNER.—R. Barker, Feb. 25: The lode in the 40 west end is much the same, worth 247. tons per fm.; and the very wet and light. The ground in the new shaft is good, and the present rate of sinking is 6 ft. per week.

METHOD OF WORKING POOR ORES OF LEAD.—The operation on lead ores,

MINING NOTABILLIA.

[EXTRACTS FROM OUR CORRESPONDENCE.]

CASTELL CARN DOUGLAS (Gold) keeps up its regularity of production by the small machines working whilst the stamps are erecting. The produce last week was 5 ozs. 17 dwts. 20 grs., from 1 ton of ore—making the total yield of these experimental workings 173 ozs. 7 dwts. 16 grs., from 35½ tons of ore—making an average of 4 ozs. 17 dwts. 16 grs. to the ton of mineral. This company will shortly be able to stamp and dress 10 tons a day.

At the **VIGRA AND CLOGAU MINES** another very rich discovery of Gold is reported.

At the **WELSH GOLD MINE** the prospects have very greatly improved. **GREAT WHEEL VOR.**—The latest reports from this mine states that Ivey's shaft is looking better than ever, and that the general appearance of the various points of operation throughout the mine are as satisfactory as could be expected.

TAVENTOCK DISTRICT.—Improvements and discoveries seem to be dispelling the clouds which have so long hung over this district. Great Devon and Bedford (Coleraton), Creber, North Robert, West Maria and Fortescue, Creake, and Clitters are giving signs of great improvement. Additional stimulus will also be given to mining in this neighbourhood by the starting of an influential company, with the large capital of 250,000l. for the purpose of working several mines in the neighbourhood, amongst which are the Old Wheel Williams, Wheel Binney, &c. New Wheel Martha is looking well in the bottom, and the company have recently purchased the adjoining property, as an addition to their sett. The Old Deer Park has been stated under the name of West Clitters, by a company, and several very fine lodes have been laid open. We must not forget Devon and Cornwall United, which seems about to reward the pluck and perseverance of the shareholders, many of whom are denizens of Old "Semper Fidelis"—a city known for ages to produce men of spirit.

WHEEL EMMA has much improved of late in the 80 ft. level, and some very rich ore is being raised from the bottom of it. They are pushing on the sinking of the shaft to the 90, and, from present appearances, are getting into a very improved stratum. The samplings are steadily increasing: 210 tons of ore were sampled to-day at the Great Western Docks, Plymouth. This mine has had poor floors of ground, but seems to be getting through them, and will apparently become a great mine in depth.

BOTTLE HILL, AND EAST BOTTLE HILL.—The Old mine has much improved: 7 tons of tin have been sampled, and this would have been fully 9 tons had it not been for the weather, which hindered the dressing. East Bottle Hill will be a great success, if the lode is cut at the deeper level only half as good as it is above. This is shortly expected to be done. The ground is here wholly surface, parallel to where the Old mine made large returns, and having the same cross-courses.

NEW EAST RUSSELL lode will be cut rich. This valuable piece of ground is not far from the now rich mine, Devon and Cornwall United, and New East Russell bids fair to be its rival.

TAMAR BANK GRANITE QUARRY (Gunnislake).—This quarry is opening up of very great importance to the proprietors. A few days since a hole was blasted just before the men were leaving work, when, shortly after they had left the quarry, a large mass of granite blocks was removed from its position (upwards of 400 tons), varying from 5 to 12 tons a block, of first-class quality, and adapted for any first-class work in the kingdom. The quarry is situated on the banks of the Tamar, and stands on an area of several acres of ground, upwards of 130 ft. from the base of the river, and a mass of solid granite, equal to any in the kingdom.

GOETHIC.—Advices to-day from this mine state that there is a good course of ore in the adit level west, which is leaving a good tribute to the company; that the 80 east is turning out good rocks of ore; and that the tribute bargains are looking well, and the men getting good wages at 9l. per ton, delivered at Aberystwith, the selling price being 14l. per ton.

THE GREAT ST. GEORGE AND PERRAN CONSOLIDATED COPPER MINES (Perranabuloe) are about being re-worked by an influential company, with a capital of 100,000l. A deputation of gentlemen from London, accompanied by their engineer (Capt. Samuel Grove), on behalf of the directors, have surveyed these rich old mines, and are perfectly satisfied with the legitimacy of the property; and from information elicited, it appears that during the last working these mines were worked only to the 40 ft. level, yet profits were made up to the time of the operations being closed; and it is stated, upon undoubted authority, that the mines have only again to be worked to that depth, when from 700 to 800 tons of rich copper ore can be regularly returned. But it is the intention of the present company, assisted by their capital, to drain these mines to the bottom, and to thoroughly develop the property.

EAST WHEEL RUSSELL.—It is reported to-day that East Wheel Russell has much improved in the 130 ft. level, that the course of ore seen above is cut, and that a river of water is coming from it, draining all levels above, and washing out some rich ore. This is what has been expected for a long time, and will at once establish the fact that East Russell will be a good mine at the lower levels, becoming ultimately a great mine. The discovery has caused quite an excitement in Tavistock, as it is hoped that, after all the "rigging," and "bearing," and evil good reports, East Russell will prove itself by its own merits. Water engineers say that steam-power could be dispensed with, there being such a fine supply of water from the canal which runs through the sett.

NORTH ROBERT is preparing another good batch of tin for the market, and from present appearances no further calls will be required here.

EAST BOTTLE HILL lode is expected daily to be seen. Capt. C. Thomas has reported most favourably upon the mine.

ROSEWARNE UNITED continues to open up well, and further important discoveries are likely to take place. The next sale of copper ore will realise 500l. to 600l., and there is now every probability of the mine becoming a sound investment.

WHEEL BULLER.—Since reading the notices in the Journal of Feb. 28, I have perused the two last reports of this mine, as signed by the agents, and if one twentieth part of the mines could present such favourable reports as Wheel Buller, there would not be so much hesitation in paying calls as there is. One thing I have never been able to ascertain about the cross-cutting this sett. Has a cross-cut ever been put out from Kistie's south to try the unexplored ground between the Old Buller Mine and the Wheel Buller part of the sett that started in 1848? Surely this piece of ground is worthy of being tried, and the adventurers cannot do better than urge this upon the executive. The Old Wheel Buller, I hear, paid 90,000l. profit; and the western, or Grey Bird part, paid 243,392l. profits in less than 15 years. The reports of the present prospects are not by any means discouraging.

EAST BOTTLE HILL.—This valuable property will ere long draw the attention of the public to its merits. The report of the agent, presented at the meeting last week, was highly satisfactory. There is every indication of the lode being reached in the deep adit level in the course of a short period, and, judging from the congenial, mineralised state of the ground they are at present pressing through, it is believed that the lode will be found quite as good as in the upper level, where it is valued at 36l. to 40l. per fathom. After opening a little on the lode permanent returns are anticipated, sufficient to raise the mine to a first-class position.

At **NORTH TREKERRY** a discovery was made on Thursday last, in the 100 fathom level, going west, in which a good course of silver-lead ore has come in. The lode is 4 feet wide, and worth fully 20l. per fathom. The 110, east of Tredder's shaft, will shortly commence driving under the course of ore met in the level above; and the mine sinking below this level is worth 40l. per fathom, and the water daily expected to go down. Ere long there is little doubt of North Trekerby becoming a prize.

SILVER MOUNTAIN.—This mine is now making about 100l. per month profit from 5 fms. below the adit, where the lode contains a course of silver-lead ore of a massive and rich description, from 16 to 20 ft. wide; the miners in working this rich deposit of metal at 8l. per ton, make about 8l. per month wages. The discovery of ore in this mine may be, without exaggeration, rated amongst the most valuable in that famous district. This body of ore is in the centre lines of the metallic slates of Cardiganshire, and in it are formed Esgairmryn, that has made profits to the extent of fully one million sterling; Glogfawr, a very rich mine; Glogfawr, where the miners are raising ore for about 8s. per ton, worth 16l. and 17l. per ton. Payrollet, a very productive well; Logylas, that in 1850 made a profit of 100,000l.; and a very productive well; Fronchog, that has yielded a profit of 150,000l.; Blaneancant, a good mine, unfortunately suspended; and then comes the Silver Mountain, the subject of this notice. The ore in this mine, only just below the adit level, certainly leads to a princely fortune. Next comes Tyllwydd, only partially worked; then Goginan, that has divided 60,000l. profits; and then the Great Darren Mine, one of the best silver-lead mines in the world. If the Silver Mountain Mine had been in Cornwall, instead of Cardiganshire, the value of the mine would be so appreciated that it would be difficult to get shares almost at any price, so substantial are the prospects of this little-known property.

NEW CLIFFORD.—The following is an extract from a letter received lately by one of our correspondents from a gentleman residing in the immediate vicinity of the mine:—"And now I beg to congratulate you, as a fellow-adventurer, on your having the good fortune to hold a large stake in a mining enterprise whose early promise of large and valuable returns of mineral has not been paralleled in this neighbourhood for many years past. For the last 28 years I have been residing in St. Day, the centre of which has been, during my residence here, the richest mining district in the kingdom; and although my profession is very different from that of a miner, yet I have been possessed of shares in various mines during nearly the whole of this period, and have collected my data on which to form my judgment partly from actual underground visits—(about 25 years since I spent several hours underground in the rich Treavenn Mine, which immediately adjoins New Clifford, going generally through all the levels, &c., possessing any interest, and down so deep as the 248 ft. level. The adit being 60 fms. more, this mine was at that time paying 70l. per share profit every two months)—and I have no hesitation in persuading myself to a belief in the all but certain ultimate realisation of very great returns of copper ore from New Clifford Mine. The kind of gossan and tin discoveries already made are, with a Gwennap mine, estimated more highly than if copper ore had been first and sooner reached, promising more permanent and richer results; and it is long since any such favourable indications, in such abundance and to such extent, have been found in the parish, as almost every lode in it has been opened up in some part in bygone times. And although most of our new deep mines at first made rich courses of ore at very shallow levels, a repetition of such occurrences cannot take place now, as all the lodes found to be of value have been already worked away at or near the surface, and I know of no other place of what is here termed virgin or unwrought ground, known to have rich lodes running through it, that has been left untried in the neighbourhood; and this has hitherto remained locked up only for the reason with which you are already acquainted, and principally from the objections of the late Mr. Michael Williams (one of our county Members, and a gentleman of vast wealth, who possessed great influence with the lords of the adjoining land) to suffer the annoyances of an extensive mine working in immediate proximity to his residence. This mining sett has long been coveted, however, and will now be looked on with a jealous eye by many who had hoped that in the course of time opportunities would arise to enable them to become possessed of it. If any of these disappointed ones should, therefore, at any time attempt to unsettle your faith by insinuating doubts of the mineral value of the property, you will not forget to bring to remembrance the old fable of 'the fox and the grapes'."

QUEBRADA.—In 1833 this mine, situated in one of the Cordilleras, or branches, of the Andes, to the east of the main line, and running down almost to the sea coast in places, sent to England about 400 tons of grey ore per month, worth 38l. per ton, at a profit of 28l. per ton, or an annual profit of 112,000l. The carriage cost 10l. per ton; when the railway now making is completed, it will add 9l. per ton to the profits of the company, and as it will be easy to raise and send down 1000 tons per month, this of itself will afford a profit of 108,000l. a year. Such are the prospects of this property.

THE BOILER EXPLOSION AT WEST DAMSEL.—Referring to this accident, Messrs. John Hocking and Sons, the engineers, write that the portion of the tube immediately behind the draught, for 26 ft. in length, collapsed with great force, sufficient to throw the boiler forward several feet, and levelling the walls surrounding it, whilst the part directly over the fire, for 6 ft. long, remains comparatively unaltered.

The boiler is still on the mine, and they will be only too happy to give any information to any person who may wish to make an investigation into the cause of its collapsing.

The Mining Market; Prices of Metals, Ores, &c.

METAL MARKET—LONDON, MARCH 3, 1865.

COPPER.				BRASS.				Per. lb.
Best selected.....p. ton	89	0	0	0	0	0	0	—
Tough cake....."	87	0	0	0	0	0	0	—
Tin....."	87	0	0	0	0	0	0	—
Burra Burns....."	92	0	0	0	0	0	0	—
Copper wire.....p. lb.	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	—
ditto tubes....."	0	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sheeting & bolts p. ton	84	0	0	0	0	0	0	—
Bottoms....."	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	—
Old (Exchange)....."	91	0	0	0	0	0	0	—
IRON.				STEEL.				Per Ton.
Best Welsh, in London.....	7	5	0	7	10	0	0	—
Ditto, to arrive.....	7	5	0	—	—	—	—	—
Nail rods.....	8	10	0	—	—	—	—	—
Sheet, in London.....	8	15	0	9	15	0	0	—
Sheet, ditto.....	9	0	0	10	0	0	0	—
Hoops ditto.....	9	15	0	0	0	0	0	—
Sheets, single.....	10	10	0	11	0	0	0	—
Pig No. 1, in Wales.....	4	10	0	—	—	—	—	—
Refined metal, ditto.....	4	0	0	5	0	0	0	—
Bars, common, ditto.....	5	0	0	6	10	0	0	—
Do, merchant, Tyne or Tees.....	7	10	0	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto, railway, in Wales.....	6	12	0	7	5	0	0	—
Ditto, Swed., in London.....	11	10	0	12	0	0	0	—
To arrive.....	12	0	0	—	—	—	—	—
Pig No. 1, in Clydes.....	2	11	0	2	17	0	0	—
Ditto, f.o.b. Tyne or Tees.....	2	9	0	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto, Nos. 3, 4, f.o.b. do.....	2	6	0	2	5	0	0	—
Railway chairs.....	5	10	0	5	15	0	0	—
" spikes.....	11	0	0	12	0	0	0	—
LEAD.				ZINC.				Per Ton.
English Pig, ordn. soft.....	30	7	0	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto (WB).....	21	10	0	21	15	0	0	—
Ditto sheet.....	21	0	0	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto rod.....	22	0	0	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto white.....	26	0	0	26	5	0	0	—
Ditto patent shot.....	23	0	0	—	—	—	—	—
Spanish.....	19	10	0	—	—	—	—	—
QUICKSILVER.				SILVER.				Per lb.
(per bottle).				(per ounce).				Per lb.
8				8				0 nom.
SILVER.				STEEL.				Per Ton.
Foreign.....				To arrive.....				19 5 0 —
To arrive.....				In sheets.....				19 5 0 —
In sheets.....				TIN.				24 10 0 —
English, blocks.....				Ditto, Bars (in barrels).....				97 0 0 —
Ditto, Bars (in barrels).....				Ditto, Refined.....				98 0 0 —
Ditto, Refined.....				Banca.....				100 0 0 —
Banca.....				Straits.....				94 0 0 35 0
Straits.....				TIN-PLATE.*				88 10 0 —
10 Charcoal, 1st qua. p. bx. 1				IX Ditto 1st quality.....				7 0 0 —
IX Ditto 1st quality.....				IX Ditto 2d quality.....				1 13 0 —
IX Ditto 2d quality.....				IX Ditto 3d quality.....				1 5 0 —
IX Ditto 3d quality.....				IX Coke.....				1 11 0 —
IX Coke.....				IX Ditto.....				1 16 2 —
IX Ditto.....				Canada plates.....p. ton				1 7 6 —
Canada plates.....p. ton				In London; 20s. less at the works.				13 10 0 —
In London; 20s. less at the works.				Yellow Metal Sheathing.....p. lb.				8d. 8 1/2d.
Yellow Metal Sheathing.....p. lb.				Sheets.....p. lb.				8d. 8 1/2d.
Sheets.....p. lb.				Indian Charcoal Pigs.....				7 0 0 —
Indian Charcoal Pigs.....				In London.....				7 0 0 —
In London.....				At the works, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per box less.				7 0 0 —
At the works, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per box less.				In London.....				7 0 0 —

REMARKS.—The depression which has existed for so long a period in the Metal Trade seems destined to continue for some time longer, and the brighter aspect of affairs which has been anticipated so anxiously still delays to make its appearance. Slight marks of improvement have now and then appeared, but it is only again to disappear, and leave matters in reality in no better state, and only seems to render the disappointment still greater, as we regret to say that the Metal Market does not manifest any better appearance than it has done for some time past. We are glad to notice that the directors of the Bank of England, at their meeting on Thursday last, the 2nd instant, announced a reduction in the Bank rate to 4½ per cent., as this will in some measure tend to cause an improvement in the metal trade, although it is very remarkable that as the metal market was not affected injuriously last year during the time that the Bank rate was reaching its highest point, so now it does not seem to be affected favourably by the comparatively low rates of discount which have been lately ruling. However, we may hope that the present reduction will act favourably upon the market, by inducing a little more speculation in metals than has lately been observed, although at the present time there are various causes which tend to check any speculative feeling in metals. The Indian advances still report unfavourably of metals, which are spoken of as still continuing very dull.

COPPER.—The market is, if anything, a shade firmer, although transactions continue very limited; manufactured may still be quoted at 94l. to 95l.; Chili has obtained a better price, and business has been done at 81l. 10s.

IRON.—In Staffordshire the ironworks are rather busier, though not yet fully employed in all branches. The home orders are better, and there is more doing for the Continent and the East Indies. The leading buyers appear to have come to the conclusion that prices are not going lower. There are large contracts offered for rails for the Great Northern, Midland, and a line in Australia. As to the lock-out, which, if the North Staffordshire puddlers do not return to work, will commence on Saturday, the general impression is that the men see that the reduction was reasonable, and will not offer a prolonged resistance; although at the meeting of delegates those from North Staffordshire, in opposition to the general feeling of the meeting, declared that they were determined not to yield. In Wales the iron trade is in a moderately satisfactory state, and the works are in pretty regular employ. A large quantity of pig and puddled iron is being sent to Staffordshire, consequent upon the turn out in the northern part of that county. Several important contracts for railway iron are about to be given out, and there is no doubt entertained that South Wales will receive a full share of the same. The American demand continues unusually depressed, and houses that have been doing a considerable business on New York account ever since the commencement of the war are sending out but a very limited quantity to that country. Rails are quoted 6l. 12s. 6d. to 7l. 5s. at the works, and bars 6l. 5s. to 6l. 10s. at the works. Swedish iron remains still in an improving condition. In Scotch pig-iron the market has been firmer during the week; at the commencement standing at 50s. 7d. cash, and 50s. 10d. one month, but afterwards advancing to 50s. 9d. cash, and 51s. one month. The last advices from Glasgow state the market to continue steady at last-mentioned prices.

LEAD remains dull of sale, and prices are without alteration.

TIN.—Foreign continues very flat, and the demand limited, and but few transactions are reported. Straits may still be quoted at 88l. 10s. cash. In Holland the stock of Banca on warrants is 57,690 slabs against 61,183 slabs same time last year, and the arrivals for next sale are 132,246 slabs against 88,460 slabs same time last year. In English there is but little doing.

SILVER.—The stock in the port of London on Feb. 28 was 8575 tons, being a reduction in the stock of 1769 tons during the month. The announcement of this fact caused the market to stiffen, and business was done at 19l. 10s. to 19l. 12s. 6d. The price cannot, however, be quoted so high as this, as since the above new sales are reported, but it is held for 19l. 5s., which may be considered the present price.

TIN-PLATE.—The amount of business is limited, and prices have rather a downward tendency.

STEEL AND QUICKSILVER remain without alteration.

THE LIVERPOOL METAL MARKET—MARCH 2.

PIG-IRON.—The market continues flat; there has been an improvement of 3d. to 6d. per ton in price since our last, and quotations to-day close at 50s. 6d. Buyers and speculators are very shy, for if a lock-out takes place in Staffordshire prices will give way.

MANUFACTURED IRON.—A few good specifications for Welsh bars have been given out at low prices—6l. to 6l. 2s. 6d. in Wales. Hoops are freely quoted at

Great Wheel Vor, 34 to 35. Grylla Wheel Florence, 4 to 1; the agent writes that on completion of the floors he can return 5 tons of tin per month, which will more than pay cost. Bottle Hill, 2s. 6d. to 5s.; the mine continues to improve. The sale of tin for the two months is 8 tons, at 25s. 2d. per ton; this, at the price the company formerly obtained (80s. per ton), would have left a good profit.

At Bedol-Aur, the lode in the bottom of St. Vincent is reported to be 10 inches wide, of nearly solid lead. Marke Valley, 4 to 5; North Shepherds shares have been in demand, and leave off 3 to 4; North Treskerby, 2 to 3; Prosper United, 3 to 4; Providence Mines, 31 to 33; Rosewarne United, 30s. to 35s. Sithney Wheel Metal, 2 to 2 1/2; a circular has been issued by the pursuer, to the effect that the lode has been cut in the 145 fathom level cross-cut; it has been opened upon 2 feet, and some good work raised; it is described as in fine mineral-bearing strata, and very similar to the lode in the 140 fathom level in Great Vor, adjoining South Condurrow, 40s. to 42s. 6d.; South Crofty, 11 to 12 1/2.

Tincroft, 15 to 15 1/2; West Seton, 192 to 197 1/2; West Tolgus, 60 to 62; Wheel Basset, 100 to 105; Wheel Seton, 192 to 197 1/2; Wheel Trelawny, 20 to 21; Wheel Unity, 10s. to 12s. 6d.; Wheel Chiverton, 6 to 6 1/2; the mine is drained to the 60, and that level expected to be seen on Monday. Wentworth Consols, 8 to 8 1/2; the shallow level east is producing good lead, and the lode is expected to be cut in a few weeks at the engine-shaft. Mineral Bottom, 5 to 6; the prospects here for cutting the Wentworth lode which are considered very favourable. West Chiverton, 60 to 65; the 90 west, on William's lode, is reported worth 100s. per fm.; the 90 east also 100s. per fm. Valpy's lode has not yet been cut in the 90 cross-cut; other parts unaltered. Great Devon and Bedford (Colcharton), 2 1/2 to 2 3/4; Stray Park, 12 1/2 to 13 1/2; New Wheel Martha, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4.

On the Stock Exchange, the market for Mining Shares has not exhibited much activity during the week. The following quotations were officially recorded in British Mining Shares:—Great Laxey, 18, 17 1/2, 18; Great Wheel Vor, 35, 34 1/2; East Grenville, 3 1/2. In Colonial Mining Shares the prices were:—Yudanaunata, 1 1/2; 2 Yorks Peninsula, 4 1/2; Cape, 10 1/2; Port Phillip, 1 1/2; General, 23 1/2, 23. In Foreign Mining Shares the prices were:—East del Rey, 1 1/2; United Mexican, 4 1/2; Washoe Gold, 6 1/2; Fortuna, 3 1/2; Panulicillo, 4 1/2; Santa Barbara, 2 1/2; Capula, 1 1/2; Cobre, 26, 27.

IRISH MINING SHARE MARKET.—The principal feature of last week's market for mining shares was, that while those of the Mining Company of Ireland, Wicklow Copper, and Connemara Mines were firm in price and in considerable demand, the shares of the General Mining Company for Ireland and of the Carysfort Mines were weak, and in some instances pressed for sale without any apparent reason assignable to the value of the respective mining properties. It is more than probable that if the shareholders or the public had as free access to these as is afforded to every respectable person who chooses to visit the mines of the Wicklow Copper, Connemara, or Mining Company of Ireland, much of the feeling of uncertainty as to the prospects of the mines of the Carysfort and Mining Company for Ireland would be removed, and confidence in their ultimate success considerably strengthened. Mining Company of Ireland and Wicklow Copper shares have been remarkably steady; the former have been done for cash at 31s. 7s. 6d., an improvement of an eighth in the price of the previous week, but for July account they remain firm at 32s. 15s. (7s. paid). Wicklow Coppers changed hands at 13s. 15s. (2s. 10s. paid), holders asking a small advance. Connemara (20s. paid) were sold in a few instances at 22s., but they are again in request at 22s. 6d. Carysfort (25s. paid) were dealt in at 10s. 6d. per share, at which price, however, more would have been purchased. Generals (4s. paid) brought 2s. 6d. premium, but their quotation fluctuates between par to 5s. premium. At Mr. Brunker's, jeweller, Grafton-street, an ingot of pure Wicklow gold, weighing 30 ozs., the produce from the Carysfort Mines, has been exhibited for the last few days. At the meeting of the Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford Railway Company, held on Feb. 20, the Chairman expressed the hope that the differences between their board and the Wicklow Copper Mining Company would soon be adjusted. On Wednesday last, the Chairman and some of the officers of the railway proceeded by special train to the Vale of Ovoca, with the intention, as is understood, of making arrangements for better facilitating the important mineral traffic on this portion of the line.

At Redruth Ticketing, on Thursday, 3605 tons of ore were sold, realising 16,057 15s. 6d. The particulars of the sale were:—Average standard, 26 1/2; average produce, 5 1/2; average price per ton, 4s. 9s.; quantity of ore copper, 206 tons 3 cwt. The following are the particulars:—

Date.	Tons.	Standard.	Produce.	Price per ton.	Per unit.	Ore copper.
Jan. 26...	3317	2122 18 0	5 1/2	4s. 10 0	15s. 3 1/2	476 10 0
Feb. 2...	3105	120 11 0	5 1/2	4s. 10 0	15s. 3 1/2	77 11 6
" 9...	2485	118 16 0	5 1/2	4s. 10 0	15s. 3 1/2	77 11 6
" 23...	4801	128 8 0	5 1/2	4s. 10 0	15s. 3 1/2	78 17 0
March 2...	3605	126 0 0	5 1/2	4s. 9s.	15s. 3 1/2	78 8 0

Compared with last week's sale, the decline has been in the standard 11.5s., and in the price per ton of ore about 1s. 6d. Compared with the corresponding sale of last month, there has been a similar decline.

The following dividends have been declared during February:—

Mine.	Per share.	Amount.
Miners	£7 0 0	£12,600 0 0
West Chiverton	0 15 0	2,250 0 0
Clifford	0 15 0	1,500 0 0
Herodfoot	1 15 0	1,792 0 0
Dolcoath	5 0 0	1,790 0 0
West Seton	4 0 0	1,500 0 0
Wheel Seton	4 0 0	1,584 0 0
Frank Mills	0 6 0	1,500 0 0
Providence	1 0 0	1,120 0 0
Wheel Basset	2 0 0	1,094 0 0
Cargill	0 15 0	687 0 0
Wheel Kitty (St. Agnes)	0 3 0	644 0 0
East Darren	2 0 0	600 0 0
East Rosewarne	0 2 0	500 0 0
Total		£29,491 5 0

At Cargill Mine meeting, on Monday, the accounts for the three months ending December showed a credit balance of 919 18s. 2d. Capt. Grose and Tysler reported that they are looking exceedingly well in the bottom of the mine, in and about the engine-shaft.

At Hingston Down Consols meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. A. Thomas in the chair), the accounts for November and December showed a credit balance (exclusive of 1000s. on deposit at interest) of 204 0s. 3d. It is estimated that there will be about the same balance at the next meeting. Capt. T. Richards reported that the cost of the January and February is estimated at 2000s., and the next sampling will be about 200 tons of ore, of somewhat better quality than the last. The prospects of the mines may be considered exceedingly good.

At Kelly Bray Mine meeting, on Monday (Mr. R. McCallan in the chair), the accounts for the four months ending December showed a debit balance of 10s. 3d. A call of 2s. per share was made. Capt. G. Rowe reported that from the balance on the right side of the sheet.

At Fowey Consols Mine general meeting, on Feb. 21, the accounts for the four months ending December showed a loss of 1395s.; and a balance of 600s. carried to the debit of next account. A call of 7s. 6d. per share was made. Captains Puckey, Barrett, and Job, in their report, say: "The present prospects of the mine are quite equal to what they were at the last general meeting, and we hope from appearances that we shall have something better to report on or before the next meeting."

At Gawton Copper Mine meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. John Rowlands in the chair), the accounts for the four months ending December showed a debit balance of 416 0s. 2d. A call of 3s. per share was made. Capt. G. Rowe reported upon the various points of operation.

At Camborne Vein Mine meeting, on Feb. 27, the accounts showed a debit balance of 1446s. 11s. 11d. A call of 6s. per share was made. The arrears of calls amount to 417 4s. 10d. Capt. Bawden and Clymo say: "Our machinery is in good condition, and we have now 48 heads of stamps working, and feel justified in saying that the next four months we shall pay cost."

At Wheel Grenville meeting, on Thursday, the accounts showed a debit balance of 838 1s. 6d. A call of 3s. per share was made.

At South Wheel Grenville meeting, on Thursday, the accounts showed a credit balance of 1611 11s. 9d. The unpaid calls amount to 1301 11s. 9d.

At Wheel Curtis meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts for the three months ending December showed a debit balance of 1188 6s. 8d. A call of 20s. per share was made. The pursuer was entrusted to take immediate steps for the recovery of arrears of calls. Capt. Skewis and Terrill reported that, from the present prospects of the mine, they calculate to sample in the next three months from 60 to 65 tons of copper ore.

A Wheel Mary Hatchings meeting, on Feb. 22 (Mr. A. Moore in the chair), the accounts to the end of January showed a credit balance of 131 10s. 3d. A call of 2s. per share was made. Capt. W. Edwards reported that, from the present prospects of the mine, they calculate to sample in the next three months from 60 to 65 tons of copper ore. He expressed opinion that Wheel Mary Hatchings will prove, when fairly developed, a very profitable and valuable adventure. Thanks were voted to Captain Edwards for the report, and the meeting closed.

At East Rosewarne Lead Mining Company's general meeting, held at

Rhosmor vein, which they had discovered about two months since in the eastern workings, being 160 yards from the set; this vein is about 4 yards wide, and in driving the level north from 3 to 5 tons of ore to the fathom since discovered.

At the North Downs Mine meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. R. McCallan in the chair), the accounts for the four months ending December showed a debit balance of 1572 15s. 6d. A call of 5s. per share was made. The arrears of call amounted to 2351 19s. 3d., and the sum receivable from the estate of the late Mr. Dunsford is 1861 11s. 2d. Capt. Pryor and Grenfell reported that, notwithstanding the mine is poor, yet when they take into consideration the improvement in the character of the ground in King's shaft, and the chance of shortly meeting with a good lode in the 50 fm. level cross-cut, together with the probability of an early improvement in the 60 fm. level end, east of Bennett's shaft, under the slide, they really believe there are still very good chances of success.

At Wheel Tremayne meeting, on Feb. 27, the accounts showed a debit balance of 147 15s. 6d. Captains Richard and John Williams say: "On the whole, our prospects are much the same as for some time past, and we expect from present appearances to raise about the same quantity of tin for the next three months as for the past." The average price of the tin ore this quarter was about 4s. per ton less than the last.

At West Maria and Fortescue Consols meeting, at Glasgow, on Tuesday, a call of 2s. per share was made. Capt. W. Skewis and James Donnan reported that their prospects were never so cheering as they are at this time, and they see no reason to doubt that when laid open, as advised, it will become a great and lasting mining property, and they now advise the laying out of dressing-floors, and the erection of a crusher without delay. Reports from Capt. George and Gregory were also read.

At the South Wales Colliery Company meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. Brown in the chair), a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum was declared. Details will be found in another column.

At the Crown Preserved Coal Company seventh general meeting, held in Liverpool on Feb. 24 (Mr. Charles Holland in the chair), the directors' report and balance-sheets for the half year ending Dec. 31 were presented. More than the usual deductions being written off capital account, a dividend was declared at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, leaving a credit balance to be carried forward.

At the Humber Ironworks and Shipbuilding Company extraordinary general meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. E. Watkin, M.P., in the chair), a resolution passed at the meeting held on Feb. 1, the object of which was to enable Mr. George Harrison to act as manager of the concern, and at the same time to hold the office of a director, was confirmed.

At the Montes Aureos Gold Mining Company meeting, on Tuesday (Sir W. Gore Ouseley, K.C.B., in the chair), the report of the directors was received and adopted. Details in another column.

At the New Mansfield Copper and Silver Company meeting, on Monday (Sir Charles Tiltton Bright in the chair), power was given to the directors to issue the unaltered shares. Details in another column.

At the Royal Consolidated Copper Mines of San Fernando Company meeting, on Monday (Mr. W. Sharp in the chair), the report of the liquidators stated that the shareholders were informed at the last meeting the liquidators were only prevented from making a final distribution of the assets in hand in consequence of an action commenced against the company by Mr. J. J. Arrieta in Jan. 1862. The statement of receipts and expenditure from Feb. 22, 1861, up to the present time showed that the assets of the company consisted of 2051s. in the Consolidated Bank, of which the sum of 2000s. (part thereof) was placed at interest on deposit account. The report was received and adopted.

In consequence of representations having been made to the directors of the Varna Railway Company that the time for receiving applications for shares was too limited, the last day for applications is extended to Tuesday, March 7, for London, and Wednesday, March 8, at twelve o'clock, for the country.

COAL MARKET.—On Monday, the arrival of 80 fresh ships, and mild wet weather, caused a very heavy trade in household coals, and a further reduction in prices of 1s. per ton was submitted to. Hartley's and manufacturers' dull at last prices; best house coals, 19s. to 20s.; seconds, 17s. 6d. to 18s. 6d.; Hartley's, 14s. to 15s.; manufacturers', 13s. 6d. to 15s.—On Wednesday there were 35 arrivals, and the pressure of house coals was increased by the fresh arrivals, and prices further receded 1s. per ton, the top price quoting only 19s. No change in Hartley's or manufacturers' coals.—On Friday 114 fresh ships came forward; there was an increased demand for house coals, and a large business transacted at last day's prices. Hartley's and manufacturers' continued quiet. Hetton Wallsend, 19s.; South Hetton Wallsend, 19s.; Haswell's Wallsend, 18s. 6d.; Brad-dyll's Wallsend, 17s. 6d.; Eden Main, 17s.; South Kelloe Wallsend, 16s. 6d.; Hough Hall Wallsend, 16s. 6d.; Hariton Wallsend, 16s.; Hetton Lyons Wallsend, 16s.; West Hartley, 15s.; Tanfield Moor, 14s. 6d. Cargoes unsold, 44; ships at sea, 50.

EXPORTS OF COAL.—By the Monthly Circular of Messrs. Laird, Liverpool, we learn that the quantity of coal exported during Jan. was 512,273 tons, against 531,704 tons in the corresponding month of 1864, showing a decrease of 19,431 tons. The particulars are—From the Northern ports, 207,874 tons; Yorkshire, 21,039 tons; Liverpool, 49,426 tons; London, 5055 tons; Severn ports, 204,117 tons; and Scotch, 24,722 tons. The increase was—Northern ports, 332 tons; Yorkshire ports, 4722 tons. The decrease—Liverpool, 16,776 tons; Severn ports, 1555 tons; and Scotch ports, 11,209 tons.

CALDBECK FELLS (CONSOLIDATED) LEAD AND COPPER MINING COMPANY.—The applications have considerably exceeded the number of shares to be allotted, and (as will be seen elsewhere) the list for subscriptions closes this day for London, and on Monday for the country. Captain T. Trevillon (of Herodfoot), who has recently minutely inspected the properties of the Caldbeck Fells Company, in an unusually favourable report makes the following statement:—"The great and interesting part of the mine is the 90 fathom level, where a cross-cut is driven south for over 100 fathoms, and has intersected a fine, strong, and masterly lode. The level in this lode is driven west about 240 fathoms, the first 140 fathoms of which the greatest part is standing whole, and is from 9 to 15 ft. wide. The lode contains phosphates of lead, a splendid lot of carbonates, rich oxide of copper, prisms, fluor-spar, and some hornblende, with a large quantity of quartz; in a word, I never saw a more promising lode in my life, and I think from its appearance it cannot fail to be a profitable lode, and looking at the general features of the lode, the property cannot fail, in my opinion, to become a lasting and profitable mine."

STIPERSTONES MINES.—An influential company has recently been formed, with a capital of 70,000l., in shares of 10l. each, for developing, as one enterprise, the Bog and Pennerley Mines (forming part of the Stiperstones range, in Shropshire), situated in the parishes of Worthen and Weninor, comprising together a surface area of upwards of 1000 acres, in close proximity to the celebrated Snailbeach Mines. The necessity for working the two mines as one adventure will be readily understood, when it is considered that the water from one mine percolates into the other; and as the Pennerley Mine has, until very recently, been unfavourably situated, legally, either for sale or transfer, the lying idle of two such rich mines is fully accounted for. The late Captain Abasalom Francis, who inspected these mines in 1844, just previous to the stoppage of the Bog Mines, reported at that time that they were then returning about 150 tons of first quality lead ore per month, which was capable of being increased; and that there did not exist a doubt in his mind that there was a large quantity of ore to be discovered on the properties, with the certainty, in his opinion, of their being rich. Captains Walter Eddy and James Nanorow, who have very recently inspected the mines for this company and others, express equally favourable opinions. Leases have been obtained from the lords for 21 years, at the royalty of 1-12th for the Pennerley and 1-20th for the Bog Mine. These leases, with the buildings, plant, and machinery now on the mines, which originally cost tens of thousands of pounds, have been secured by this company on very favourable terms. The company commenced dressing their lead ores now on bank on February 25, and it is calculated by the manager that at the end of March they will have 50 to 60 tons of first quality lead ore ready for sale, and that the monthly returns will continue, and may, probably, increase.

PORTUGAL IRON AND COAL COMPANY.—Circumstances have occurred which induce the directors to make known the unexpected difficulties which have arisen, and compelled them to make calls faster than anticipated, and also delayed the prospects of return. Their opinion of the soundness of the basis on which the company was founded, and of the certainty of its finally yielding a satisfactory profit, remains unimpaired. The directors have felt that they had no alternative but to accept the resignation of the superintendent and mine manager first appointed. The delay which has occurred in the opening out of the property has enabled the directors to substitute, at a trifling cost, a fresh site, with equal local advantages, at Marinha Grande, for the projected leasehold site for the furnaces and works. Advice has just been received of the safe arrival, at San Martinho, on February 11, of the Rose, with machinery, &c., for the first furnace. The report of the superintendent, Mr. Henry Gould, dated February 6, states that he has a most favourable opinion of the Portuguese, and believes that a very few years will give the company a set of men and mechanics almost equal to those of England. After 15 years' experience in iron and coal, he can say that he believes the company possesses mineral ground combining greater advantages than any he has ever known or heard of for the production of iron of the best quality, and that nothing but time is required to give substantial evidence of the correctness of that opinion.

GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.—Feb. 22: Mr. W. J. Hamilton (President) in the chair. Messrs. C. Garner, M.A., St. Mary's Hall, Oxford; J. Wesley Judd, Barrage View, Sheffield; Francis R. Spry, F.A.S.L., Ashford, near Hove; the Hon. Arthur Strutt, Eaton-square, W.; and Samuel Long Waring, the Oaks, Norwood, were elected Fellows. The following communications were read:—

1.—"On the Lower Silurian Rocks of the South-East of Cumberland, and the North-East of Westmoreland," by Prof. R. Harkness, F.R.S., F.G.S.
2.—"Note on the Volcanic Tuffs of Laticlax, at the foot of Cotopaxi; and on the Cananda, or Volcanic Mud, of the Quaternary Andes," by K. Spruce, communicated by Sir R. I. Murchison, K.C.B., F.R.S., F.G.S.
3.—"On the Discovery of Flint Implements in the Drift at Milford Hill, Salisbury," by Dr. H. P. Backmore, communicated by John Evans, F.R.S., F.G.S.
On Wednesday, the following papers will be read:—1.—"On the Echinodermata from the South-east coast of Arabia, and from Bagh on the Nerubudda," by P. Martin Duncan, M.B., G.S.—2.—"On the Fossil Contents of the Caves and Fissures at Windmill Hill, Gibraltar," by George Busk, F.R.S., and the late Hugh Falconer, M.D.; communicated by the Secretary of State for War.—3.—"On the asserted occurrence of Human Bones in the ancient fluvial deposits of the Nile and the Ganges, with comparative remarks on the Alluvial Formation of the two Valleys," by the late Hugh Falconer, M.D.

MATTHEW GREENE, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
9, GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON, has the FOLLOWING SHARES
FOR SALE, at net prices:—
25 E. Rosewarne, £1 is 3d 10 Great Laxey, £18 1/4 10 North Shepherds, £23 1/4
10 East Grenville, £3 16 2 10 Reinnie Laxey, £4 1/4 10 Wm. Grenville, £23 1/4
20 Crebor, £4 1/4 20 West Wm. Jane, 2s. 6d. 20 Sithney Metal, £23 1/4
10 East Laxey, £3 20 St. South Chiverton, 20 Grylla Wm. Florence, 2s.
Gentlemen can have shares registered before payment if buyers, and if sellers cash on receipt of transfer.
M. GREENE recommends New Clifford shares as almost certain to double their present price in a short time. (See report in the MINING JOURNAL of this day). Closing price, £1 1/4 to £2. Bankers: Imperial Bank, London and County.

MR. WILLIAM MARLBOROUGH, 1, GREAT ST. HELEN'S,
BISHOPSGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C., STOCK AND SHAREDEALER.
(ESTABLISHED ELEVEN YEARS.)
FOR SALE:—2 East Basset, £13 1/4; 40 Carn Camborne, 23s. 3d.; 40 North Chiverton, 10 Frank Mills, £6 13s. 9d.; 80 St. Day, 18s. 3d.; 5 Cook's Kitchen, £7 18s. 3d.; 10 North Basset, 17s. 9d.; 10 Hallenbeagle, £23 6s. 3d.; 2 Nanglies, £17 1/4; 5 New Rosewarne, £7 1/4; 50 North Downs, 3s. 9d.; 10 North Shepherds, £23 9s. 9d.; 30 Stridridge, 1s. 9d.; 20 Crebor, 4s.; 15 Union, 19s. 9d.; 10 Sithney Metal, £23 1/4; 15 Rosewarne United, 31s. 3d.; 25 Great South Tolgus, 39s. 9d.; 100 Prince of Wales; 25 Great Devon and Bedford (Colcharton), £23 5s.; 50 Merilyn, 5s.; 100 Bedol-Aur; 5 Cwm Erdin.

MR. E. GOMPERS, MINING OFFICES,
3, CROWN CHAMBERS, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.,
BUSINESS TRANSACTIONS IN BRITISH AND FOREIGN STOCKS AND SHARES.
Terms, 1 1/4 per cent. Bankers: London and Westminster Bank.

MR. JOHN BATTERS, STOCK AND MINING
SHAREBROKER, 12, THROGMORTON STREET, LONDON, E.C., is in a position to give sound advice as to the sale or purchase of mining shares, the present being one of the most favourable opportunities for speculation or investment to result in large profits. List free on application.
SPECIAL BUSINESS in Great North Laxey.

MR. J. P. ENDEAN, STOCK AND SHAREBROKER
1, CROWN COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Having had 25 years' experience in the mining districts of Devon and Cornwall, and three in the London market, with daily information of important changes from qualified agents, also the most authentic reports relating to other investments, he is in a position to afford the earliest information to his clients, and to direct capitalists whether to buy or sell in mines, railways, or other securities.
Investors should apply to him for reliable information relative to the Chiverton Mines also the Camborne and Hlogan districts.
A carefully selected list of sound progressive and dividend shares (certain to give a large percentage immediately) forwarded on receipt of 5s. in stamps.
Orders and telegrams receive immediate attention.

MR. H. WADDINGTON, SHAREDEALER, 77, OLD BROAD
STREET, LONDON, E.C.
H. WADDINGTON would caution holders of East Lovell not to sell their shares upon the reports which have appeared from time to time, but have the mine inspected by some trustworthy agent, as H. WADDINGTON has reason to believe that the state of the mine does not warrant the drop in the price of the shares. A change of management would probably resuscitate a valuable property.

MR. WALTER TREGELLAS, 3, CROWN COURT,
THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C., has BUSINESS in the FOLLOWING MINES:—Santa Barbara, Frontino and Bolivia, Montes Aureos, Great Vor, North Shepherds, East Caradon, and North Rosekar. These shares are strongly recommended for investment at present low prices.
FOR SALE:—30 Prince of Wales Slate, £3 1/4; 10 Princess of Wales, £5 1/4; 50 East Snafell, £3; 50 Montes Aureos, 15s.
AN OFFER WANTED for Cronver Wheel Abraham.
Mr. TREGELLAS is a BUYER of Santa Barbara and North Shepherds, at close market prices.

MR. D. STICKLAND, M.E., having had upwards of 40 years' mining experience in Cornwall, several years of which he has had the entire management of mines therein, enables him to GIVE GOOD ADVICE thereon. MINES INSPECTED, and faithfully REPORTED ON. DEALER IN MINING, RAILWAY, and OTHER SHARES.
His monthly Circular forwarded on receipt of six postage stamps.
Criddiss Mine, St. Issey, Padstow, Cornwall.

ISAAC FRANCIS, NANT, WREXHAM, a dresser of 30 years' experience, is OPEN to INSPECT ANY DRESSING PLACE on moderate terms. Mr. FRANCIS can introduce PLANS of IMPROVEMENTS that will SAVE THIRTY PER CENT. COST in certain departments of any dressing floors.

SILVER-LEAD ORE.
Sold by tender, by Messrs. James and Shakespeare, on March 2, ex Consolato.
Mines. Tons. Price per ton. Purchasers.
Tailaker (Australia)..... 70 13 0 0 Sims, Williams, & Co.
Date. Mines. Tons. Price per ton. Purchasers.
Feb. 27—East Logias 40 £13 5 0 Panther Co.
—Glogfash 20 16 3 6 Burry Port Co.
—Cwmystwith 100 13 6 0 Sims, Williams, & Co.
Mar. 2—Miners Union 40 13 6 6 Walker, Parker, & Co.
GAWTON COPPER MINE sold 30 tons of MENDIP, which realised 10s. 10s.

COPPER ORES.
Sampled Feb. 15, and sold at Tab's Hotel, Redruth, March 2.

Mines.	Tons.	Price.	Mines.	Tons.	Price.
Clifford Amalgamated	86	£1 13 0	Great Wheel Bury	35	£3 9 6
ditto	81	2 5 6	ditto	30	3 8
ditto	80	0 18 6	ditto	25	1 10 6
ditto	76	1 13 6	ditto	5	2 9 0
ditto	63	5 11 6	ditto	1	30 1 0
ditto	62	1 4 0	West Damsel	71	3 12 6
ditto	48	0 6 0	ditto	69	5 0 0
ditto	44	6 8 0	ditto	64	7 10 6
ditto	35	6 4 6	ditto	61	1 7 0
ditto	18	5 0 0	ditto	75	3 8 0
South Caradon	80	8 18 6	Craddock Moor	75	6 1 6
ditto	77	6 3 0	ditto	56	8 1 6
ditto	71	8 1 6	ditto	38	6 6 6
ditto	61	5 11 6	ditto	31	0 15 6
ditto	58	13 18 6	ditto	27	6 8 0
ditto	57	12 9 0	ditto	26	3 12 6
ditto	56	6 5 0	ditto	22	3 15 6
ditto	51	10 0 0	Fowey Consols	71	5 14 6
Phoenix Mines	79	2 6 0	ditto	62	4 4 0
ditto	71	2 8 6	ditto	62	4 10 0
ditto	60	2 1 0	ditto	57	5 2 6
ditto	52	1 18 6	Wheel Rose	66	3 7 6
ditto	51	2 7 6	ditto	61	3 18 6
ditto	49	6 4 6	ditto	60	4 4 0
ditto	47	3 13 6	Great North Downs	69	4 4 0
ditto	48	3 18 6	ditto	66	5 12 0
ditto	53	4 6 6	ditto	43	3 8 0
ditto	55	6 1 6	Glasgow Caradon	58	3 8 0
ditto	50	3 14 6	ditto	50	3 3 6

WATSON AND CUELL'S MINING CIRCULAR.

WATSON AND CUELL,
MINING AGENTS, STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS, &c.,
1, ST. MICHAEL'S ALLEY, CORNHILL, LONDON.

Messrs. WATSON and CUELL having made arrangements for transferring their weekly Circular, which has had so large a circulation during the past ten years, to the columns of the *Mining Journal*, their special reports and remarks upon Mines and Mining, and the state of the Share Market, will in future appear in this column.

In the year 1843, when Cornish mining was almost unknown to the general public, attention was first called to its advantages, when properly conducted, in the "Compendium of British Mining," commenced in 1837, and published in 1843, by Mr. J. Y. Watson, F.G.S., author of "Gleanings among Mines and Miners," "Records of Ancient Mining," "Cornish Notes" (first series, 1862), "Cornish Notes" (second series, 1863), "The Progress of Mining," with Statistics of the Mining Interest, annually for 21 years, &c., &c. In the Compendium published in 1843 Mr. Watson was the first to recommend the system of a "division of small risks in several mines, ensuring success in the aggregate," and Messrs. Watson and Cuell have always a selected list on hand. Perhaps at no former period in the annals of mining has there been more peculiar need of honest and experienced advice in regard to mines and share-dealing than there is at present; and, from the lengthened experience of Messrs. Watson and Cuell, they are emboldened to offer, thus publicly, their best services to all connected with mines or the market, as they have for so many years done privately, through the medium of their own Circular.

Messrs. WATSON and CUELL transact business in the purchase and sale of mining shares, and other securities, payments of calls, receipt, and transmission of dividends, obtaining information for clients, and affording advice, to the best of their knowledge and judgment, based on the experience of more than 30 years active connection with the Mining Market.

Messrs. WATSON and CUELL also inform their clients and the public, that they transact business in the public funds, railways, docks, insurance, and every other description of shares dealt in on the Stock Exchange.

Messrs. WATSON and CUELL are almost daily asked their opinion of particular mines, as well as to recommend mines to invest or speculate in, and they give their advice and recommend mines to the best of their judgment and ability, founded on the best practical advice they can obtain from the mining districts, but they will not be held responsible, nor subject to blame, if results do not always equal the expectations they may have held out in a property so fluctuating as mining.

Messrs. WATSON and CUELL having agents and correspondents in all the mining districts, and an extensive connection among the largest holders of mining property, have the more confidence in tendering their advice on all matters relating to the state and prospects of mines and mining companies, and are enabled to supply shares in all the best mines at close market prices, free of all charges for commission.

SWANSEA COPPER ORE WHARVES

TO IMPORTERS OF FOREIGN COPPER, LEAD, AND CALAMINE ORE.

Swansea, July 1, 1865.

GENTLEMEN.—We beg to inform you that, in consequence of the retirement of Messrs. W. and J. M. Williams from the copper ore trade, which they have carried on here for so many years past, we have resolved to enter upon that business, and for which purpose we have secured most eligible wharves, on the west side of the North Float, where vessels drawing 30 ft. of water can get alongside at all times. These wharves are now covered in, the floors being made of concrete to prevent waste of the ore. A powerful steam crane has lately been erected on the premises, and is now in working order.

The business we propose carrying on is that of COPPER ORE WHARFING, combined with metal and other general agencies, which will be managed by our Mr. Thomas Elford, who for 20 years has filled an important situation under Messrs. Williams, Foster, and Co., and for the last eight years has had the entire management of their large copper smelting works, and copper and metal rolling mills, in this locality, as well as the copper ore business of Messrs. W. and J. M. Williams, which we trust will be a sufficient guarantee to our friends that any business they may entrust to our care will be conducted with the most scrupulous attention to secure the best results for their interests.

In consequence of the large number of very extensive Copper smelting works concentrated in this immediate locality, this market affords greater competition for ore than perhaps any other in the world, there being now no less than sixteen distinct Companies competing for ore sold at the public ticketing, every two or three weeks. There is also a good demand for lead and zinc, or calamine ore, several large lead and spelter works having been established in this district for some time past, and now ones are in course of erection.

Soliciting a share of your consignments of ore, regulus, and slab copper to this port as well as a share of any general business you may have to transact in this quarter.

We remain, Gentlemen, your obedient servants,

ELFORD, WILLIAMS, AND CO.

REFERENCES:—Messrs. Williams, Foster, and Co., London and Liverpool; Messrs. Williams, Harvey, and Co., London and Liverpool; the Glamorgan Banking Company, Swansea; Messrs. Alex. Bell and Sons, No. 8, Finch-lane, London; Mons. Armand de Lacombe, Madrid.

NICKEL AND COBALT REFINING, AND GERMAN SILVER WORKS, 16, COZELL STREET NORTH, BIRMINGHAM.

STEPHEN BARKER begs to inform the Trade that he has the following articles for sale:—REFINED METALLIC NICKEL. OXIDE OF COBALT. WIRE, &c. REFINED METALLIC BISMUTH. GERMAN SILVER—IN INGOTS, SHEET NICKEL AND COBALT ORES PURCHASED.

GOLDENHILL, COBALT, NICKEL, COLOUR, BORAX, AND CHEMICAL WORKS.

NEAR STOKES-UPON-TRENT, STAFFORDSHIRE.
JOHN HENSHALL WILLIAMSON, MANUFACTURER AND REFINER.
Reference.—Professor Miller, King's College, London.

IMPROVED APPLICATION OF WATER-POWER.

THE TURBINE—MAC ADAM BROTHERS AND CO., ENGINEERS, SOHO FOUNDRY, BELFAST, have been engaged for 12 years, with complete success, in MANUFACTURING THEIR IMPROVED TURBINES, and can recommend them with confidence.

This machine is applicable to all practicable heights of fall and quantities of water, giving a much higher percentage of power than any other description of water-wheels. On low falls it has the additional advantage of not being affected by floods or back-water, and it is particularly well adapted for any falls where the quantity of water is variable. Further particulars on application, also references to turbines now at work on a great variety of falls.

First Class Silver Medal, Royal Polytechnic Society, Falmouth, 1864.

CREASE'S PNEUMATIC TUNNELLING ENGINE, for SUPERSEDING THE SLOW AND EXPENSIVE USE OF MANUAL LABOUR IN SINKING SHAFTS, DRIVING LEVELS, TUNNELLING, &c., is guaranteed to drive through any rock of average hardness at a minimum rate of 1 ft. per day, and to sink shafts at the rate of 4 ft. on the premium paid in the five years. Mr. CREASE will undertake contracts for sinking shafts, driving levels, &c., at a enormous reduction of time and great saving in cost.

Applications to be addressed (for the present) to the patentee, Mr. E. S. CREASE Tavistock, Devon.

CHARLES DAVEY AND CO. SAFETY FUSE MANUFACTURERS, ST. HELEN'S JUNCTION, LANCASHIRE.

CLERICAL, MEDICAL, AND GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, 13, ST. JAMES'S SQUARE, LONDON, S.W.

ESTABLISHED 1824.

PRESIDENT—THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

CHAIRMAN—Right Hon. JOHN ROBERT MOWBRAY, M.P.

DEPUTY-CHAIRMAN—WILLIAM BOWMAN, Esq., F.R.S.

DEPUTY-CHAIRMAN—Sir CHARLES LOCOCK, Bart., F.R.S.

FINANCIAL RESULTS OF THE SOCIETY'S OPERATIONS.

The Annual Income exceeds £ 201,000
The Assurance Fund, safely invested, is over 1,446,000
The New Policies in the last year were 466, assuring 271,440
The Bonus added to policies at the last division was 278,077
The total claims by death paid amount to 1,962,629
The following are among the distinctive features of the society:—
CREDIT SYSTEM.—On any policy for the whole of life, where the age does not exceed 60, one-half of the annual premiums during the first five years may remain on credit, and may either continue as a debt on the policy or be paid off at any time.
LOW RATES OF PREMIUM FOR YOUNG LIVES, with early participation in profits.
ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES may be effected, without profits, by which the sum assured becomes payable on the attainment of a specified age, or at death, whichever event shall first happen.
INVALID LIVES may be assured at rates proportioned to the increased risk.
PROMPT SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS.—Claims paid thirty days after proof of death.
The Reversionary Bonus at the quinquennial division in 1862 averaged 48 per cent., and the cash bonus 28 per cent., on the premiums paid in the five years.
The next Division of Profits will take place in January, 1867, and persons who effect New Policies before the end of June next will be entitled at that division to one year's additional share of profits over later entrants.
Tables of rates and forms of proposal can be obtained of any of the society's agents, or of GEORGE CUTLIFFE, Actuary and Secretary, 13, St. James's-square, London, S.W.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, JOINT-STOCK BANKS, RAILWAY DEBENTURES AND BONDS, COLONIAL SECURITIES, FOREIGN BONDS, AND BRITISH MINES.—Messrs. TREDNICK AND CO., of 79, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C., may be consulted confidentially as to the eligibility of all bond &c. investments. A selected list forwarded on application.

TO CAPITALISTS.

WHEEL ESTHER UNITED TIN MINES, NEAR BODMIN, CORNWALL. On the "COST-BOOK SYSTEM."

To provide machinery, &c., for further development, the adventurers offer one-third of their interest, in one or more lots. There is ample water-power, the tin is of good quality, and the sets, 1 1/2 mile east and west, contain seven well-defined lodes. One large lode lately opened on the back has tin enough near the surface to yield profits when drained. The property has been inspected and favourably reported upon by Mr. N. Ennor, of Bathurst-street, Holborn; Capt. Wm. Teague, of Tincroft Mill, Redruth; and other experienced agents.

Further particulars may be known of the property, Mr. J. H. DREW, Bodmin.

THE SOUTH DYLIFFE SILVER-LEAD MINING COMPANY.

Situated in the parish of Penegoes, Montgomeryshire.

Divided into 50 shares of £50 each, fully paid up.

MANAGER—Mr. Thomas Spargo.

224 AND 225, GRESHAM HOUSE, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

This company has been formed for the purpose of purchasing and working a valuable mineral property, situated immediately to the south of the celebrated and profitable DyliFFE Mines.

The following statistical table, showing the returns of ore from the DyliFFE Mines for the last four years, will best convey an accurate idea of the great value of South DyliFFE:—

Date.	Lead ore.	Lead.	Silver.	Copper.
1860	.....Tons 1265	.....Tons 953	.....Oz. 6781	.....The quantity of this ore raised, which is very considerable during the same period, is not stated in the returns made by the Board of Trade.
1861	.....191	.....199	.....6293	
1862	.....2571	.....1950	.....13,930	
1863	.....1714	.....1354	.....8124	
Total	.....6744	.....5166	.....34,128	

The value of the returns for lead and silver in 1864 is upwards of £45,000, and the profits about £25,000.

The geological position of the two mines is identical, and it is the opinion of the best agents in the district that equally favourable results will be realised.

There are several lodes traversing the property, the whole of which can be worked at an easy cost, in consequence of the facilities afforded by the configuration of the ground, the small quantity of water in the rock, the lightness of carriage, and the generally favourable nature of all the work connected with its practical mining; while the evidence of the produce of the lodes, as manifested in the DyliFFE, is unequalled by any mining district in England.

One of the lodes traversing the soil has already been explored to a considerable extent; it is from 5 to 6 ft. wide, and producing large blocks of lead, specimens of which can be seen at the offices of the company. Such discoveries in the rock of this district invariably lead to immense deposits of metal, and great gain to the proprietors. Operations at the mine will be prosecuted with all possible dispatch, so as to bring it into a profitable state of working as early as possible; and as the ore ground in this country, as traced by the workings in the adjoining mines, come up to the surface sections of the rock, it is probable that a very short time will elapse before the workings into rich and profitable ore ground.

The sett is held under a grant for 21 years, at a royalty of 1-16th.

Prospectuses, with forms of application for shares, may be had of the offices of the company.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To Mr. Thomas Spargo, Manager to the South DyliFFE Mines.
Sir,—I herewith enclose you the sum of £50 being the amount of £50 per share upon shares in the South DyliFFE Mines, Montgomeryshire, and request you to forward me certificates for the same as early as possible.

Signature
Profession
Date Address in full

THE IMPERIAL MERCANTILE CREDIT ASSOCIATION (LIMITED) ARE

AUTHORISED TO OFFER 30,000 SHARES OF THE VARNA RAILWAY COMPANY, ON THE TERMS OF THE FOLLOWING PROSPECTUS:—

THE VARNA RAILWAY COMPANY

(RUSTCHUK TO VARNA).

Constituted by statutes under the law of Turkey, with limited liability.

Concession 99 years.

Share capital £900,000 shares, in 45,000 shares of £20 each, bearing a minimum interest of 5 per cent. per annum guaranteed by the Turkish Government.

15,000 shares have been taken, 9000 of which are under offer in Turkey according to the terms of the concession.

Price of issue of the shares £12.

Deposit on application, £1; ditto on allotment, £2.

Calls not to exceed £3 10s. per share, at intervals of not less than three months.

At this price of issue shareholders will receive 8 1/2 per cent. per annum, and interest will be allowed at the same rate on all payments. Shareholders may pay up in full.

The shares will be redeemed at par by a sinking fund guaranteed by the Turkish Government by annual drawings, to commence the year after the opening of the line, viz.: 12,500 shares during the first 33 years; 20,000 during the second 33 years; 12,500 during the third 33 years: total, 45,000.

The holder of each share drawn and paid off at £20 will receive a dividend warrant entitling him to participate in all profits earned by the railway in excess of the guaranteed interest during the remaining term of the concession.

To estimate the advantages offered to the shareholders, in addition to the minimum interest of 5 per cent. and the profit derived from the annual drawings at par, it is necessary to state that the railway is estimated to yield from 10 to 12 per cent. per annum on the entire capital expended of £2,000,000; of this amount, £1,100,000 has been provided by means of obligations at the rate of 7 1/2 per cent. interest, and redeemable by the sinking fund, likewise guaranteed by the Turkish Government; the entire profits above the aggregate guaranteed will, in consequence, become divisible among the shareholders, representing a capital of £900,000, and taking into account the price at which the shares are issued, each 1 per cent. of surplus profit earned on the total cost would give the shareholder an addition of nearly 4 per cent. on the amount paid by him.

Messrs. Peto, Betts, and Crampton have contracted to construct the railway and works, and provide rolling-stock, for a sum which will leave a sufficient margin in the hands of the company to pay interest during construction, and to meet all contingencies, thereby ensuring that under no circumstances shall the expenditure exceed £2,000,000.

The railway was commenced last June, and great progress has been made in all branches of the work. Fifty miles of earthwork are ready for laying the rails, and the contractors have made arrangements to open the entire line in the autumn of 1868. For this purpose all the rails will be delivered this year.

DIRECTORS.

WILLIAM GLADSTONE, Esq., Chairman

H. WOLLASTON BLAKE, Esq.

CHARLES KELSON, Esq.

HENRY MCCLERY, Esq.

MAURICE J. POSNO, Esq.

MONS. L. EMERIQUE.

F. PAUWELS.

V. TERCELIN-MONJOT.

CONSULTING ENGINEER—G. P. Bidder, Esq.

ENGINEER—Wm. McCandlish, Esq.

CONTRACTORS—Messrs. Peto, Betts, and Crampton.

SOLICITORS—Messrs. Freshfields and Newman.

BANKERS—Messrs. Roberts, Lubbock, and Co.

SECRETARY—J. F. Walsh, Esq.

BROKERS—Messrs. P. Casanova and Co.

OFFICES,—15, ANGEL COURT, E.C.

This railway will connect Rustchuk, on the banks of the Danube, with Varna, the principal port in the Black Sea, and will traverse for the entire distance of about 138 English miles most populous districts in the province of Bulgaria. This province remains remote to the Turkish Government, and its revenue of about £1,000,000 sterling, and provides Constantinople with cattle, timber, grain, and other produce.

The maps attached to the prospectus will show the route of the proposed railway, and the great saving of time and distance, both by sea and land. It will form the shortest and most convenient route to and from the East. It will also provide the cheapest and most direct means of communication between the Moldo-Wallachian Principalities and the countries of the upper Danube and the Port of Varna. The journey from London to Constantinople will be accomplished in four and a half days.

The Bay of Varna is one of the best natural harbours in the Black Sea, from whence there is a large exportation of grain and other merchandise at all seasons of the year. The Turkish Government are now negotiating with a company for the construction of a breakwater and quays within the bay. When these are completed the harbour of Varna will be one of the finest in Europe.

Already a pier has been constructed, extending into 16 ft. depth of water, where vessels of large tonnage may load and deliver in connection with the railway.

By means of the annual payments guaranteed by the Turkish Government, the entire share and debt capital will be redeemed within the term of the concession.

The Turkish Government have the option of purchasing the railway on terms favourable to the company, at the expiration of 80 years.

For further details, reference is made to the original French, convention, cahier des charges, plan for redemption, and other official documents, which, with translations, are open for inspection at the company's offices.

Applications for shares in the annexed form to be left with the bankers upon payment of the deposit of £1 per share. If no allotment is made the deposit will be returned in full, and if a less number of shares be allotted than is applied for the deposit will, so far as required, be applied towards the payment due on allotment.

Prospectuses and forms of application for shares may be obtained of the secretary of the Imperial Mercantile Credit Association (Limited), 95, Bishopsgate-street; or of the brokers, at No. 52, Threadneedle-street, or at the offices of the company, 15, Angel-court.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To be retained by the Bankers.

To the Directors of the Varna Railway Company.

GENTLEMEN,—Having paid to your bankers, Messrs. Roberts, Lubbock, and Co., the sum of £1, being a deposit of £1 per share on shares in the above company, I hereby request that you will allot me that number, and I agree to accept such shares, or any less number you may allot to me, on the terms of the prospectus, and I agree to pay the deposit due on allotment.

Usual signature

Name in full

Residence

Date

Profession

THE VARNA RAILWAY COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given, that in consequence of representations having been made to the Directors that the time announced for receiving applications for shares was too limited, the LAST DAY FOR APPLICATIONS IS EXTENDED TO TUESDAY, the 7th March next, at Four o'clock, for LONDON, and WEDNESDAY, the 8th March, at Twelve o'clock, for the COUNTRY.

By order, J. F. WALSH, Secy.

London, Feb. 28, 1865.

MR. BRENTON SYMONS INSPECTS AND REPORTS ON

ANY MINERAL PROPERTY. In all cases where procurable a plan will accompany his report.—18, Hatton-garden, E.C.

Notices to Correspondents.

LIABILITY OF COST-BOOK SHAREHOLDERS.—Will you kindly inform me if shares in a cost-book mine carry unlimited liability; or, supposing a call to be made, can a shareholder release himself from the liability by relinquishing his shares?—A. SCROSCIER.

SPANISH IRON ORE.—Can any of your correspondents inform me through the *Journal* what would be the value per ton delivered at a port in South Wales of Spanish iron ore containing 50 to 60 per cent. of metal?—C. W.

GOLD IN MADAGASCAR.—Can any of your correspondents inform me as to any knowledge of large quantities of gold existing in the geological formation of the Island of Madagascar? A friend who visited there some years back confidently asserts it exists to an enormous extent.—A. SCROSCIER.

THE PRESENT WITHDRAWAL AT VIGRA AND CLOGAU MINES.—The explanation given in one of your last Journals for the present "derangement" at these mines strikes me as somewhat singular. Since we find the explanation given contains some truth, why should the whole truth not be laid before the public? We cannot, Mr. Editor, that the fact of a "sudden demand" on the part of the railway company is in itself a sufficient reason for the withdrawal of the men, unless this implies an offer of greater wages from the company; and I believe this is really the case. What else could be expected? A baker is never so much out of his wits as to expect to secure a customer to his sixpenny loaf of 4 lbs. weight when he knows that another of 5 lbs. weight can be purchased in the same street for the same price; and the plan we would advise that baker to adopt is to increase the weight of his loaf, or bear the sad consequence of losing all his customers.—Z.

WHEAT EDWARD.—I must express my sincere thanks to Capt. G. Rowe for the information his letter, in last week's *Journal*, on carbonic gas has diffused among the mining community. The scientific-like definition of the properties of carbonic gas must have caused him many hours of deep study and research, which ought to be appreciated as a boon conferred not only upon the working miners, but also upon mine agents throughout the world. As soon as a party of miners cut a rush in a lode, and before there is sufficient time for good air to get into it, put in the candle, and if it will not burn, Capt. Rowe's practical experience tells us it is carbonic gas pouring forth through the fissures of the lode, either in a solid or fluid state (which we shall at once ascertain by popping our heads in), which is indicative of a porous lode, associated with mudstone or some other mineral.—MINER: Gunnistake, March 1.

WHEAT EDWARD.—I was much pleased to see, by the *Journal* of last week, that a move is being made in this mine. I have been astonished this has not been done before now, as I am well acquainted with the mine, and am convinced that, if properly developed, it will ultimately prove one of the best tin mines in the county of Cornwall; and, as Mr. Ennor very justly noticed, if this property were in a requisited district, it would cause great attraction, and there would be no difficulty in raising ample capital for its prosecution.—M. R.

ABERHAM INKWORKS.—As a proprietor of twenty-five shares, I very readily endorse "Nigander's" view of the affairs of this company, which appeared in last week's *Journal*. It is several months since the prospectus appeared in the columns of the *Journal*, and I cannot learn that the works are yet in the possession of the company. I see, by a letter published in the *Daily Telegraph* of Feb. 20, that the Chairman, Mr. Curdell, is a director of sixteen companies. His attention to the affairs of each must of necessity be very limited, and I fear that the practice of "lending a name" to new concerns, to appear in the prospectus and to go round of the newspapers, is becoming general. I think that the executive should call a general meeting as early as possible, that the shareholders may take into consideration the propriety of winding-up the affairs of this company, ere it gets into inextricable difficulties. I am fully persuaded that an amount of prejudice is imported into the name from the trial week in the Court of Queen's Bench that it will take years to eradicate.—THOMAS LANG: Liskeard, Feb. 28.

THE ABERHAM INKWORKS.—As a shareholder in this company, though I cannot endorse the opinions of your correspondent in last week's *Journal*, that "it would be best for the shareholders to wind-up the company, and that the first loss will be the best for all parties," yet, as in a previous *Journal* it was stated that Mr. George Shepherd had visited and examined the Aberham Works on part of the company, and as Mr. Shepherd appears to know so much about the property, I would ask the directors to publish that gentleman's report, and let the shareholders know the truth in reference to the concern in which they have such large interests at stake. We can then better understand our actual position, and be prepared to express an opinion as to the best course to pursue when the directors call us together, as I presume they shortly will do, for there can be no question as to the necessity of some authorised explanations in regard to the origin, present state, and prospects of the company.—SHAREHOLDER.

NEW BIRCH TOR AND YETTER.—As a shareholder in this mine, I read with considerable indignation the appeal of "An Old Working Miner" in last week's *Journal*. I would now ask my fellow-adventurers to muster strong at the next meeting (which though overdue five weeks, is through some irregularity in giving notice again postponed), and see if some steps cannot be taken to remedy the disgraceful condition our property seems, through mismanagement or otherwise, to have fallen into.—H. W. A.

TREWEATHA.—In last week's *Journal* a letter appears from some one interested, who wishes to ask a few questions respecting this mine. First, I must say that I have not the least interest in the mine, neither do I know any of the shareholders or the present agents, and, of course, the letter of mine which appeared in the *Journal* of Feb. 18 was written disinterestedly, and without prejudice; but as I have known the mine from the beginning, I therefore, speak with confidence as to its merits, and I am quite safe in saying that the mine can be brought into a profitable state in a short time, if properly laid open; and I am also safe in saying that the returns can be very much increased in a short time. Secondly, I would beg to remind the writer that it is not the first time I have looked upon this mine or the Old one being what it ought not to be; but, as I have before stated, the Old mine ought to have been worked as a profit, and is now to be made a paying mine. Thirdly, the writer asks, Where is the fault now? Sir, I think it would not be prudent for me to expose in the *Journal* the errors that have been made by those to whom the management has been entrusted; suffice it for me to say I know that the mine, if properly laid open, will be a paying one; and if the writer will place his name to his next letter in the *Journal*, I shall be most happy to give him all the information he may require, as I believe Treweatha will yet be a good mine.—A. CORNISHMAN.

SHARE DEALING.—We never interfere in the sale or purchase of shares; neither do we recommend any particular mine for investment or speculation, or broker through whom business should be transacted. The addresses of most of the latter appear in our advertising columns.

THE MINING JOURNAL

Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, MARCH 4, 1865.

THE FRENCH COAL SUPPLY QUESTION.

The coal supply of France is a matter not merely of French but of English interest. We have, therefore, collated a few facts bearing on the subject, to which we invite attention. The indigenous production of coal has increased as follows in France during the last ten years:—

Year	Tons	Year	Tons	Year	Tons
1855	7,463,000	1860	7,500,000		
1856	7,925,700	1861	8,400,000		
1857	7,901,700	1862	9,400,000		
1858	7,352,600	1863	10,594,000		
1859	7,384,000	1864	11,100,000		

Thus far, then, the demand steadily increased; but in 1850 the Napoleonic régime, it will be seen, set to work and stimulated France to raise coal for herself. Well, we have not yet sustained any injury in consequence, as herself. The figures, showing the exports of English coal (the expression "coal" including also cinders and culm) to France abundantly indicate:—

Tons	1850	1851	1852	1853	1854	1855	1856	1857
1,214,000	1,214,000	1,214,000	1,214,000	1,214,000	1,214,000	1,214,000	1,214,000	1,214,000

Thus, if we compare 1864 with 1851, we see, notwithstanding the great progress made in the indigenous production of French coal, that we sent 842,000 more tons of coal to France in the former as compared with the latter year. The exports of our black diamonds in this direction attained their maximum in 1861, and they showed a retrogression in 1862 and 1863, which excited a certain degree of alarm. We maintained, however, that the consumption of coal in France was increasing so rapidly that we should still send some of our surplus extraction in that direction, and the result has proved the justice of our views, as last year's figures were within 4,000 tons of those of 1861, when the highest annual total was attained. Not only does France require English coal, but she absorbs upwards of 3,000,000 tons of Belgian coal annually, while she is an increasing consumer of coal from the great Saarbrück basin (Prussia). Prussian coal is probably as great a rival of English coal in France as is French coal; but, after all, the consumption of coal in France is yet in its infancy. France, with a population of 37,000,000, is still consuming only about 18,000,000 tons of coal annually, while Great Britain, with a population of 30,000,000, consumes about 75,000,000 tons per annum, or more than four times as much. The genius of the French people is not, perhaps, so industrial as that of the English, nevertheless, it is not at all improbable that they may be consuming 40,000,000 tons of coal annually by 1885. Although they may add half a million or a million tons annually to their indigenous production, it is likely enough, then, that we shall still find the French consuming not only their own, but also Belgian, Prussian, and English coal.

THIN SHEETS OF IRON.

It may not be out of place, considering the great interest that is taken by those connected with that great branch of industry, the Iron Trade, to give a few curious particulars relative to the extent that iron can be welded, and the thin sheets which can be rolled out. Brother Jonathan little thought what a hubbub would be created in the old country when from Pittsburgh he sent that wonderful letter, written on a sheet made from iron, which took no less than 1000 sheets to make 1 inch in thickness; the dimensions being 8 in. by 5½, or a surface of 44 inches, and weighing 69 grains. The fact had no sooner made its appearance in print but that Britain's sons began to work, and soon we heard of a sheet containing the same number of surface inches, but weighing only 46 grains, had been made at the Marshallfield Ironworks, Llanelly, Carmarthenshire, being exactly one-third less in weight. But soon the Welsh leek had to give way to the rose of England, for Staffordshire was anxious to take its wonted lead. The Hope Ironworks succeeded in making a sheet of 118 surface inches, weighing but 89 grains; which, reduced to the American and Welsh standard of 44 in., gives about 33 grains. Messrs R. Williams and Co., 69 in., 49 grs.; reduced to the same standard, about 31 grs. For a time Staffordshire wears the belt; but Wales becomes very restless, and is anxious for the honour of St. David, so further attempts must be made. No sooner said than done. Marshallfield comes again into the field, and through the press is wafted to the reader. They succeeded in making one sheet, 8 in. by 5½, or a surface of 44 in., of the astounding weight of 23½ grains only; which required no less than 2853 sheets to make 1 in. in thickness; another sheet, 8 in. by 6, or 48 surface inches, weighed 25 grains; but, brought to the standard of 44 in., gives but 23 grs., and requires 2950 sheets to make 1 in. in thickness. The Pontardawe Tinworks next come into the field with a sheet of 15½ in. by 7½-16ths, or a surface of 115-17 in., weighing 60 grains; but, being reduced to 44 in., is 24½ grains—a trifle heavier than the Marshallfield; but Pontardawe claims 3799 sheets to make 1 in. in thickness. We now come to the climax. The mill manager of Messrs. W. Hallam and Co., of the Upper Forest Tinworks, near Swansea, has succeeded in making a sheet of the finest appearance and thinnest that has ever yet been seen by mortal eye. The iron from which the sheet was rolled was made on the premises. It was worked in a finery with charcoal, and the usual blast; afterwards taken to the hammer to be formed into a regular flat bloom; from thence conveyed to the balling-furnace, and when sufficiently heated, taken to the rolls, lengthened, and cut by shears into proper lengths, piled up, and transferred to the balling-furnace again; when heated, it was passed through the rolls, back again into the balling-furnace, and when duly brought to the proper pitch was taken to the rolls, and made into a thorough good bar. Such is its history in connection with the forge department. It was then taken to the tin mills, and rolled and rolled till it was supposed to be thinner than 23 grs., afterwards passed through the cold rolls to give it the necessary polish, and now it stands on record as the thinnest sheet of iron ever rolled. The sheet in question is 10 in. by 5½, or 55 inches in surface, and weighs but 20 grains, which, being brought to the standard of 8 in. by 5½, or 44 surface inches, is but 16 grains, or 30 per cent. less than any previous effort, and requires at least 4800 sheets to make 1 in. in thickness. That calculation is made in a rough way, without any inch gauge, but if anything, is considerably under the mark. For the curious, I will give them a calculation, which, if it does not give them any instruction, may tend to amuse. A sheet of IC tin-plate measures 10 in. by 14, or a surface of 140 in., and weighs ½ lb. A box is made up of 225 sheets, but as many as 245 can be pressed in; the depth of the box is 3½ in. The latter number of sheets being taken as our guide, we have 70 sheets to the inch. In order to make the matter more clear we will raise the 55 inches of 20 grains to the ordinary 10 in. by 14, or 140 in., the weight being 50 10-11ths grs. We now find that ½ lb. avoirdupois contains 3500 grains Troy weight; we now multiply 3500 grains by 70, the number of sheets of IC thickness to 1 inch, and ÷ by 50 10-11ths grains, being the weight of 140 inches of the thin sheet in question, which gives us as answer 4812½; that number, therefore, being required to make 1 inch in thickness. I think it is brought intelligibly before your readers. I would just add that the gravity of the iron in question, from which the thin sheet was rolled, was from 7-8 to 7-9, and was not made in what is generally considered the most superior—that is, hollow fires. The plan answers admirably for tin-plates, and, in the present instance, fully corroborates that view of the question, for had not the iron been of a very superior quality it could never have stood the stretching, for it is no less than 68½ times thinner than the ordinary IC tin-plate. Of course, in a mercantile view, it would never answer to make such thin sheets; in fact, it is hardly worth while making even taggers; and most makers of tin-plates would rather be without such orders, unless in large quantities. For the present Messrs. William Hallam and Co., of Swansea, stand at the top of the tree. We now wait to chronicle fresh efforts, ere we bestow the prize medal.

READY-MADE GAS.—A new gas apparatus has been patented in Paris by M. Mille, whereby the common atmospheric air is made to pass into the state of inflammable gas, perfectly adapted for the purpose of lighting or heating. It consists of a metal generator, in which the most volatile essences of petroleum or light benzines, of specific gravity from 650 to 700, are confined in several flat cylindrical boxes, which offer a large surface of liquid to the air, which enters at the top, and plays over the surface of the spirit. When the air has passed over the several surfaces of the liquid, having become an inflammable gas heavier than the atmospheric air, it is allowed to escape by a pipe from the bottom of the apparatus, whence it descends by its own gravity through tubes to burners such as are used for ordinary gas. Nothing can be more simple than the working of this ingenious machine; the air enters without effort or pressure, and transforms itself into gas, without any expense, except the cost of the spirit. There is no smell or vapour possible to arise from the apparatus, it being sealed up, except when the air enters the machine, nor is there any risk of fire, the gas being prepared cold at a distance from the burner. There is no doubt of this machine being generally adopted when it becomes known. It is extremely portable, and with the addition of a fixed sponge or porous mass to contain the spirit, it is applicable to carriages on road or railway. It can be removed from one room to the other, and fixed up with as much ease as the brackets or gas fittings can be transferred from one place to another; the generator may be anywhere, provided that it is higher than the burner. Direct experiment has proved that the higher the generator is placed the greater the downward current of the vapour, a height of a few

metres being sufficient to furnish gas at a distance of 300 metres. One of the most distinguished savants and scientific authors of the present day in Paris has his study fitted with one of these apparatus. The generator is about 8 in. diameter, and the same height, and is placed on a top shelf of a library, the burners being down at the desk. The light is so similar to that of ordinary coal gas that one could scarcely believe the formation of the illuminating power to be in progress in the very apartment. The price of the apparatus is about thirty shillings, and the cost per hour about the same as that charged for gas.

THE MINERAL RESOURCES OF BOHEMIA.

Although at present comparatively unknown to English capitalists, there can be little doubt that ere long not only the coal deposits but the copper mines also of Bohemia will be successfully and profitably developed—perhaps with English capital. The very name of the mountains in which the principal deposits are situated—the Erzgebirge or Orey Mountains—is sufficient to attract the attention of the enterprising to them; and as machinery has hitherto been it may almost be said unknown, and yet as the mines have continued to be worked for centuries, it would be difficult to find a better field for the application of systematic working than selected mineral properties in the districts alluded to. Until very recently Bohemia has been without the necessary means of communication for rendering the mines what an Englishman would consider profitable; but now that it enjoys the advantage of ample railway communication, to enable whatever machinery may be deemed requisite to be taken to the mines, and to afford facilities for getting the produce to market, there is no reason why the Erzgebirge should not supply at least the entire Zollverein with the copper consumed, and for which it is now dependent on foreign countries.

Amongst the copper mines of the Erzgebirge, in Bohemia, the Grasslitz are entitled to special notice; they are situated near the town of the same name, and just on the frontier of the kingdom of Saxony. From the Reichenbach station, in Voigtland, on the Leipzig and Hofer Railway, Grasslitz is five German (22 English) miles. From the Adorf and Falkenstein stations on the Voigtland Railway, which will be opened for traffic during the coming summer, the distance is not more than two German (nine English) miles. And from the celebrated Carlsbad (medicinal baths), in Bohemia, which will shortly have the advantage of a railway, the distance is but 3½ German (or 17 English) miles. The Grasslitz Copper Mines were even so long since as the middle ages in very extensive operation, and were celebrated, through their excellent produce, for the manufacture of brass of the first quality, particularly that called yellow copper. By means of nine adits (of which the longest—the Daniel—is now driven upon the different clay lodes upwards of 700 fms., and the deepest—the Tiefe Ort—is already 346 fms. long), discoveries have been made of eleven lodes of copper pyrites, embedded in clay-slate. All these levels were driven already in early ages, but since then run together, so that the present possessor can readily restore them to the position in which they originally were. The opening up of the lodes have resulted even in the abandoned works of the ancients (namely, in the Adami adit) in the breaking down of extremely rich pillars of ore extending to a great height, several of which appear to have been designedly walled up and concealed by the proprietors previously driven away.

The copper ore presents a great similarity to that of Röröas, in Norway, except that the gangue of the latter is a micaceous slate, whilst that at Grasslitz is a clay-slate. The width of the lode varies from 2 to 15 ft. (English) which latter width is reached in the "Namen Gottes" lode, in Daniel, where it is also nearly 240 English feet high, and to be seen near the falling in of the developed pillars of ore. There are six other lodes, which have a width of 8 ft. to 9½ ft. (English), and two of these—the Frisch Glück lode and the Kies lode—are already so developed that a very large quantity of ore can be at once raised. About half of the lode is valuable, and it appears that, taking it as it comes, ore and leads together, the mean produce is 2 per cent. for copper. Analyses made at the Freiberg laboratory of the entire lode, as it occurs at certain points (the produce already alluded to referring to the entire mine), gave from 2½ to 5½ per cent. for copper, and ore assayed at the laboratory of the Imperial Austrian Geological Institute, and at the Royal Mines Laboratory at Joachimsthal, gave up to 9½ and 11 per cent. for copper. This, it should be remembered, is the undressed ore, taken from the pillars in the mine in most cases by Government officials—Baron von Hingenan among the number—who would have no interest to overstate the value.

The concession already registered for the Grasslitz Copper Mines extends over about 281 English acres, and freischurfe, which may be popularly described as "Tack-nots," are held, under which the extent may be doubled. There is fine water-power obtainable from the Zwodau rivulet, half a mile distant, in the vicinity of which it is proposed to erect smelting-works and dressing-floors. Fuel is plentiful—coke, stone-coal, brown coal, charcoal, and wood—and fluxes and building materials, as well as good mine timber, are to be had in the neighbourhood; whilst with regard to the profits to be realised, it is shown, including mine cost, smelting cost, every probable contingency, agencies, &c., as well as providing for redemption of capital at 5 per cent., the annual outlay would not exceed 40,500l., whilst the return would be, with the copper market in its present depressed state, 84,150l. per annum, or even allowing for the improbability of a further reduction of copper to 80l. per ton in London, 70,125l.; the net profit in the former case being more than 100 per cent., and in the latter over 70 per cent. Even allowing that this estimate is a somewhat sanguine one, which it certainly does not appear to be, there will still be a large margin for profit. The property has been examined by Von Hingenan, Krell, Heyn, and Poller, all of whom are well known in the scientific world, and it is some guarantee for the character of the enterprise that all the documents relating to the mines have been deposited at the office of the Austrian Consul-General, who has consented to furnish information respecting them.

MINING IN MEXICO.—We learn from Mexico that the spirit of speculation is being developed in that country in a very remarkable manner, while nearly all the joint-stock companies which are being developed refer to the working of mines. The Mexicans found brilliant hopes on the mineral wealth of the state of Sonora, a province for which a military expedition has embarked, accompanied by several French engineers to reconnoitre the country. The means of communication which are being opened up, and which are being improved on all sides, will render the greatest services to mining industry, which every day discovers precious bearings. Among recent concessions, we must especially mention those referring to coal mines, so useful in a country where combustible is scarce, and where it is indispensable in connection with the treatment of gold or silver minerals. A Swedish *savant*, Baron de Morner, has found excellent coal earth in the district of Guerrero; a bed of bitumen, and two beds of coal have been conceded in the arrondissement of Iturbide; a spring of petroleum, near Tenancingo; a vein of cinnabar, near Saltepec; a quarry of jasper, near Acatlan, have also been expected; and two Frenchmen, MM. Favre and Caribel, are about to commence the extraction of iron minerals at three points at once in the district of Chalco. At this last point the works of a railway are being pushed forward with activity, and communication will be established to some extent in the spring. A quantity of rails and plant for this line was expected from England at Vera Cruz.

THE COLD SAFETY-LIGHT FOR COLLIERIES.—Some misapprehension appears to exist with regard to the use to which the ELECTRIC SAFETY-LAMP, invented by Messrs. Dumas and Benoit, is at present applicable. It would, of course, be absurd to give each coal hewer a lamp weighing 14 lbs., and costing 8l.; but, in the event of an explosion, the operations of the exploring party would be much facilitated by the possession of a reliable light, instead of having to grope their way in darkness; and it is not unlikely that many now suffocated with after-damp would be saved by the far greater speed with which they could be got out and placed in the hands of medical men. It will be remembered that Messrs. Dumas and Benoit propose to apply Rühmkorff's coil machine and Gelseler's tubes; to use, instead, those tubes, with their beautiful auroral light, as a miner's lamp. The tube, it is generally known, is filled with some highly rarefied gas, and platinum wires are hermetically sealed into the ends. When the discharges from a Rühmkorff's coil apparatus are passed through this tube it becomes filled with a mild, diffusive light, which lasts as long as the discharges pass through the rarefied medium. This light is unaccompanied by heat; it cannot, therefore, under any circumstances, explode the fire-damp of our coal mines. This new safety lamp consists essentially of a cylindrical glass vessel about 6 in. high and 4 in. in diameter, which incloses a porous vessel holding a cylinder of carbon. A solution of the bichromate of potash is placed in the porous cell, and dilute sulphuric acid without it. This battery is secured by a wooden cover, which is, by means of india-rubber packing, made to fit closely. Then there are a Rühmkorff's coil and condenser, and a Gelseler's tube. The tube is arranged into a conical coil, so that a large surface of light is secured within a small space. Of course, the objection to this will be the cumbersome character of the machine and its adjuncts. Dumas and Benoit think they have answered this objection by the very ingenious arrangement which they have secured. We are assured that the weight of the glass case does not exceed two pounds, and that of the other parts of the apparatus is not more than twelve pounds. That there are many advantages

in this electrical lamp cannot be denied, but we doubt if so delicate a machine can be trusted to the hands of colliers. Under circumstances of danger, such a lamp as this would prove of the highest value. As Dumas and Benoit are making practical trials of their "cold light," as they call it, we shall, if they are successful, hear more of this interesting application. The Institute of France has given the inventors a prize of 1000 fr. for the ingenuity of their plan. The trials made in the Newcastle collieries were referred to in the letter of our Northumberland and Durham Correspondent on Feb. 18, and a detailed account of the lamp and apparatus complete, which is manufactured by Mr. W. Ladd, the philosophical instrument maker, of Beak-street, Regent-street, was published in the *Mining Journal* of July 2, 1864.

REPORT FROM NORTH AND SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE.

MARCH 2.—The one question which occupies the attention of all connected with the Iron Trade in this county is that of the lock-out at the ironworks, which, in case the North Staffordshire men do not yield, is to come into force next week. The subject is one involving many difficulties, and which cannot be considered without great pain by every one interested in the welfare of his fellow-men. It is the exact consequence predicted in this letter as likely to ensue from the natural organisation of the ironworkers, who agreed to act according to the directions of a single executive, and to lay down a course which was to govern the whole trade. The combination of the men led to a combination of the masters; and now that trade is dull, and the necessity of a reduction in wages is apparent, the masters will feel bound to follow the example of the men, and for one district to support another in this matter. On Tuesday, 25 delegates from the puddlers in various districts met at Brierley Hill, and an account has been published, evidently from information furnished by those who direct the men's executive, of that meeting. According to this, the delegates assembled were instructed by those who elected them, in a great majority of cases—14 out of 20 districts—to resist the lock-out and sustain the strike in North Staffordshire, and it is stated that for the greater part of the meeting at Brierley Hill this view was advocated. It is added that in the afternoon the leading members of the executive counselled a different course of procedure, Mr. Kane (the President) especially urging that a persistence with the struggle would involve great privation and suffering to vast numbers of persons wholly unconnected with the trade, on which all depended. The result was that a resolution was adopted, respectfully requesting the North Staffordshire men to discontinue the struggle. From this, however, it is stated that the North Staffordshire delegates entirely dissented, and it was stated that should they persist in this they would be cut off from the Union, and thus the strike be rendered merely local. After the meeting an address to "The Ironmasters of Great Britain" was issued, signed by "John Kane, Charles Alkins, James Carlisle, and William Hobson" denouncing the resolution of the masters to close their works in case the men should not return to work in North Staffordshire, as a "cruel and heartless resolution," and warning them that such a course, if persisted in, would involve "untold misery upon all, which might ultimately lead to revolution," and pointing out a general emigration to America as one of the probable consequences of pursuing such a course.

There was a meeting of the Committee of the Ironmasters of the South Staffordshire Association, at Wolverhampton, on Wednesday, and a deputation from North Staffordshire waited on them, and represented that the strike was not over there; and the result was that a notice was issued to all the ironmasters in the kingdom, calling upon them to act up to the resolution of Feb. 16, to close their works on the 4th inst.

It is yet to be hoped that the North Staffordshire men will yield, and that the terrible struggle which might otherwise ensue may be avoided.

The MIDLAND STEAM-BOILER INSPECTION AND INSURANCE COMPANY held its half-yearly meeting on February 22, at which Mr. G. Barker (the Chairman) presided. The statement of accounts for the half-year showed a very satisfactory profit. No claim had been made upon the company during the half-year for any accident occurring to boilers under assurance. During the half-year there have been made 2561 external, 135 internal, and 301 flue examination, making a total of 2997 examinations. This means that each boiler under the care of the company has been seen at least twice during the six months, and that 436 of them were examined either inside or in the flues. The chief engineer, Mr. E. B. Marten, in his report directs special attention to the system of guaranteeing the inspection by insurance, as followed by this company, as it is somewhat misunderstood. As it was found that the assuring of each boiler separately caused the rates of premium to be very heavy, without a corresponding advantage to the assurers, rates were arranged on what has been called the "Group Principle," by which any sum may be insured in case of explosion of any one of all the boilers belonging to one firm, which consists of a fixed rate per boiler as the cost of inspection, and a further rate for the guarantee according to the sum insured and the number and description of the boilers; and this rate averages about 1½ p. per boiler for a guarantee of 100l., with about 7 p. per cent. for each 100l. of additional guarantee. The inspection is the same in all cases, but it is left to the choice of the clients to have it alone or guaranteed to whatever amount they may deem fit. The guarantee fund consists of accumulations of past premiums, as no claim has been made upon them, and is supplemented by a large number of shareholders, who are responsible to the amount of 25,000l., and who, being themselves for the most part large owners of boilers under the company, have every inducement to work the undertaking at as little cost to clients as is consistent with provision for future contingency.

The company has 1622 boilers under inspection, and the directors are in communication with some of the leading members of the trade of the Midland district, with the view to the introduction of the company there, under the superintendence of local directors.

REPORT FROM DERBYSHIRE, YORKSHIRE, AND LANCASHIRE.

MARCH 2.—The Iron Trade is just now in a critical position, regarding the dispute between the ironmasters and their men, and a general opinion prevails that a lock-out throughout the trade will be an inevitable result. The men in the ironworks in these counties have received notice of the intended lock-out. The following is a copy of a notice which has been handed to the men in the service of the Butterley Company, Derbyshire:—

"In handing you a notice that it is our intention to close our works, we must express our very strong regret at the extraordinary measure that has been forced upon us by a considerable number of our men, who have recently joined a society in the North of England, who make it their special business to foment and keep alive such unfortunate disputes as that now existing between the ironmasters of North Staffordshire and the men employed by them. We put to ourselves the question, 'How should we like to be treated in such a way, as to have our men ordered to turn out, with a promise of being supported by those of other districts?' We further ask ourselves, 'Should we not do as we should be done by?' We have come to the conclusion that it is our duty to the public, to the well-deserving and respectable men whom we employ, and ourselves, to support the ironmasters of North Staffordshire. We hereby give you notice that after the expiration of one month from this date your services at these works will not be required. Whenever the strike in North Staffordshire shall have terminated, we shall be willing to re-engage you, and will then endeavour to make such regulations as will, in our opinion, prevent, so far as possible, the recurrence of so dreadful a contingency as that which has now befallen us, and which, we must repeat, has been brought on us—if not by yourselves, by numbers of your fellow-workmen. Hoping that the good understanding which has hitherto existed between us will be restored and strengthened in the time to come by this measure, we remain, yours respectfully, The Butterley Company, per J. N. Alleyne, general manager."

The Coal Trade continues in a very active state, and at all the works there is ample evidence of plenty of business, and which is likely to last for some time to come. The demand for the metropolitan market is very brisk, and prices are firm, with an upward tendency. There are complaints by many of the coalmasters of an insufficiency of rolling stock, the inconvenience attending which is seriously felt. There is a slight improvement noticeable in the Steel Trade, which, however, is not expected to be of long continuance. Good orders continue to flow in for all kinds of material for railways. There is an active enquiry for rails for exportation, and for the home market also.

The colliery manager of the Butterley Company, Mr. William Bean, and Joseph Cope, an underviewer, were summoned before the magistrates at Nottingham, on Saturday, upon four informations for bad ventilation, inefficiency of officers, neglecting to examine the workings, and for not holding the danger signals. These proceedings were taken by the Government Inspector, Mr. Evans, in consequence of matters which arose during an enquiry into a fatal accident. The company admitted their liability to a certain extent, and a fine of 2l. was inflicted for the first information, and 8s. each in the others. Mr. Busby, of Chesterfield, appeared for Mr. Evans and Mr. Leech, of Derby, for the defendant. The company have the reputation of having their mines in a good condition as regards management.

There is a fair demand for the best marked brands of iron, and a fair supply of orders are coming in from the Continent. The Derbyshire lead mines are exceedingly quiet, and the local markets for shares have been generally inactive. The applications for Letters Patent include—Mr. J. Shortridge, Sheffield, for making chain cables, either of iron, steel, or cast-steel, the links of which are without welds; Mr. W. Winter, Leeds, for improvements in sewing-machines; Mr. J. Nicholas, Aspull, for improvements in converting coal oil into gas suitable for use as an illuminant; Mr. Thomas Routledge, of the Ford Works Company, for the treatment and utilisation of certain products obtained in the manufacture of paper or paper stock; Mr. W. Calvert, of Great Wilson-street, Leeds, for improvements in signalling on railways.

SHEFFIELD.—There is no improvement to notice in the condition of trade here, which is still generally languid. A few branches of the steel trade are active. There is an unabated demand for shears, and a moderate business in a few descriptions of tools. For other descriptions of goods the orders are few and small from nearly all markets. The crinoline wire trade is among the more active branches. The most remarkable feature in the trade of Sheffield at the present moment is the large number of failures in the crinoline branch. Several considerable houses engaged largely in that branch have suspended payment during the winter,

while business was dull; and singularly enough, now that the usual spring revival has taken place, the smaller houses are falling one after another, until the few old and well-established firms, still engaged in the trade, are likely to be left almost without competition. Five or six of the smaller firms have suspended payment during the last fortnight. The manufacture of iron and steel furnishes a remarkable example of a profitable trade spoiled by extreme competition. It was originally established here during a period of severe general stagnation, and proved a great benefit. Most of the principal steel houses put down machinery, and entered extensively into the manufacture, with most satisfactory results. The number of competitors increased so rapidly, that in a few years prices fell more than one-half, and the large houses withdrew from the manufacture, as unworthy of attention. A succession of smaller houses have taken their places, but prices, originally about 71, now range from 21 to 31, per cwt., and are so unremunerative that nearly all the manufacturers carrying on with small capital are being ruined. The iron-workers here were represented at the meeting of delegates at Brierley Hill, on Monday, and it is hoped will consider themselves bound by the decision of the delegates, though previously inclined to support the North Staffordshire strike at all hazards. They have not yet, however, come to any positive decision on the question. A strike of the puddlers here would not, in itself, be a very serious matter, as they are not a numerous body, but the check such a strike must, if protracted, give to the steel trade would, probably, be very disastrous. Pending the notice for a lock-out, the iron houses are turning out as much material as possible. The reply of the Home Secretary to the memorial praying for the release of E. J. Swift, committed to prison for one month, for neglect of work at Rotherham, under the circumstances before named, has at length been received. Sir George Grey, having received a statement of the circumstances from the committing magistrate, materially differing from that contained in the memorial, declines to interfere. One good result has, however, flowed from the public discussion the case has given rise to. The Rotherham magistrates have arranged to hold regular Petty Sessions on two days a week instead of one—an arrangement which will, to a large extent, render unnecessary the previous very objectionable practice of parading prisoners through the public streets to the private houses of justices, to have their cases adjudicated upon. The trade of Rotherham shares the dulness prevailing at Sheffield. Though some of the large iron and steel houses are fairly employed, the manufacturers of wrought-iron and other finished goods are receiving very few orders.

REPORT FROM NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

MARCH 2.—The period when the yearly bindings are entered into by the coal miners of the North is very near, and much interest is taken in the question as to the rate of wages, &c. Indeed, the bindings have already commenced, the proposed bond or agreement having been read on Saturday last at the Usworth and Washington Collieries. The usual period, however, is a little later—that is, the binding takes place on or about March 22, the old bond for 1864-5 expiring on April 5. Several of these bindings are to take place on Saturday next, and others on the Saturday following. It must be noticed that the yearly bindings are not generally entered into in this district; about one-half, we believe, of the collieries still continue the monthly agreement, which was introduced in 1845; previous to that time these yearly agreements were universal on the Wear and Tyne; they are, however, coming more into favour, and particularly so on the south of the Tyne, that river very nearly forming the boundary, the collieries on the north side keeping to the monthly agreement, and on the south side the yearly agreement is almost exclusively adopted. It is also remarkable that formerly these hirings took place at all the works on one particular day, but at present each concern fixes a day, independent of any general arrangement. The men are at present earning generally very good wages; and what is equally important, their dwellings are being rapidly improved. Great necessity exists at the present time for improved drainage and improved dwellings for this class of men at many works; the drainage especially is in many cases very defective, and in consequence disease is often prevalent in the colliery villages, these diseases often occurring as an epidemic, and they are very difficult to root out when once they make an attack. But, as we have remarked, this is being rapidly improved; where new houses are now erected they are much larger and better in every respect than formerly. Generally speaking, an excellent understanding appears to prevail between the men and their employers in the district, and there appears to be no difficulty anticipated at the yearly bindings alluded to.

A meeting of the Northern Institute of Mining Engineers is to be held to-day, when the business to come before the meeting is—Mr. Hedley's paper "On the Iron Mines and Manufactures of Nova Scotia;" and that of Mr. Howse, "On the Boundary between the Millstone Grit and the Mountain Limestone," which are open for discussion. There are no new papers announced to be read at this meeting.

Since the death of the Marchioness of Londonderry, it has been most indiscreetly circulated throughout the district that her successor is not inclined to carry on the various works conducted by the Marchioness—that is, the harbour and ironworks at Seaham, the railway, extensive collieries, &c. There is, however, no foundation whatever for the rumour. The relinquishment of such extensive concerns would at any time, if entertained, require much time and deliberation, and especially at the present time, when the coal and iron trades are rapidly improving, and the works increasing in value.

A rope broke at North Seaton Colliery, on Tuesday, and the cage was precipitated to the bottom. Fortunately no human beings were in the cage at the time of the accident. The whole of the men and boys had been let down the pit with the same rope that morning.

REPORT FROM MONMOUTH AND SOUTH WALES.

MARCH 2.—It gave great satisfaction in this district that the North Staffordshire men were advised by the "Union Committee" to go in, but the subsequent intelligence that there is no sign of the recommendation being carried out, and that the ironmasters have determined on a general lock-out, has quite altered the state of things. The masters have come to this decision from the circumstance that the recommendation of the Brierley Hill Committee is believed to be a *ruse*, intended to deceive the employers, and the actions of the men give some credence to this supposition. If the resolution of the masters be carried out there cannot be any doubt as to the result, and the men had, therefore, better think seriously of the consequences of their obstinacy, for a general lock-out would be nothing less than a great national calamity. The makers of Monmouthshire and South Wales are fairly off for orders at present, and the works are in regular employment. Railway iron is more enquired for, and, as stated in my previous reports, the Ebbw Vale Company, Fothergill and Co., and other firms, have already secured large orders for rails. The orders that are now in the market are principally from home railway companies, that are re-laying or extending their lines, and the specifications are of the ordinary description. The extension of the railway system in India and the colonies will also increase the demand for railway iron. For bars the enquiry remains without any material alteration. Quotations are rather in favour of buyers. The Tin-Plate Trade is in a very unsatisfactory state. Nothing but the low price of block tin could keep the manufacturers afloat. Some works are doing next to nothing. There is an excellent demand for steam coal, and the merchants are full of business. As to the future, there is every prospect of there being ample work for the collieries during the next few months. House coal commands a ready sale on both home and coasting account. Red Ash and Lantwit are quoted 10s. to 10s. 6d., f.o.b., and other qualities in proportion. The iron shipbuilding yards are in full employment, and there are contracts for more iron ships in hand, once those now on the stocks are completed.

The directors of the Aberaman Company (limited) have not yet had possession of the works, and it appears that some time is likely to elapse before Mr. Crawshaw Bailey gives up possession. It seems that the promoters of the company purchased the property of Mr. Bailey for 250,000*l.*, half of which (125,000*l.*) was to be paid before possession of the works was given. Up to the present time 50,000*l.* has been paid, leaving 75,000*l.* to be still paid before the works get into the hands of the new company. The late revelations in the law courts show that the company are to pay a premium of 100,000*l.* for the property—that is, it was purchased for 250,000*l.*, and is to be transferred to the company for the modest price of 350,000*l.* Certainly this is profitable work, and it is another striking instance of how joint-stock companies are promoted. Some of the shareholders advocate a winding-up of the concern, on the principle that the first loss is the best. In a previous Journal it was hinted that the property, on being surveyed, was found to be about 300 acres less than expected; and if the company bought the property subject to a survey, then, perhaps, the shareholders might be able to get nearly the whole of their money back, should it be determined to wind-up.

The explorations on Mr. Thomas Brown's property, near Chepstow, where some iron ore has been discovered, are continued, and there is a considerable quantity of ore already on the surface. The depth attained is 23 ft., and measures are now being taken with the view of discovering the direction of the vein or deposit.

At the Penarth Harbour, Dock, and Railway Company meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. Crawshaw Bailey; M.F., in the chair), a dividend at the rate 5 per cent. per annum was declared on the preference shares, leaving a balance of 36*l.* to be carried forward to the next half-year's account. The Chairman said the dock was expected to be opened in May, and then the original shareholders would get a dividend. The draught leases to the Taff Vale were nearly completed. The half-yearly meeting of the Merthyr, Tredegar, and Aberavon Railway Company was held on the same day, Mr. Hill in the chair. The directors' report stated that the London and North-Western

Company, the lessees of the line, had duly paid the debenture interest, rent charges, &c. for the half-year, and a dividend was recommended at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum (less income tax) on the ordinary shares. The report was adopted, and the dividend recommended declared.

The *Swansea and Glamorgan Herald* states that the Swansea, Neath, and Brecon Railway Bill came before the examiners on standing orders on Tuesday, and was strongly opposed by the Great Western and other interests. The bill was allowed to pass, on condition that amended plans should be prepared. This scheme, if carried, will be of the highest importance to the district, inasmuch as it will secure an independent access to the port of Swansea, via the Swansea Valley.

FOREIGN MINING AND METALLURGY.

The situation of Belgian metallurgical affairs remains somewhat indecisive, a state of things which is not surprising, when it is remembered that external markets are bringing no serious contingent to affairs. At the same time, we must note that a contract for rails has been concluded by the syndicate for an Italian railway company; the importance of this contract is rather considerable, since it refers to 7000 tons to be delivered within a brief period. As regards the price, we may add that it was debated a long time between the contracting parties, and Belgian foremen must take care what they are about if they wish to continue to do business on really advantageous terms. The situation of the majority of the foreign railway companies is precarious; in Italy and Spain they are in urgent need of money, which they can scarcely obtain on suitable terms. Belgian industrialists will, then, do well to take all desirable precautions to prevent contracts resulting in losses, although they may be concluded under the most happy auspices. Thus as regards America, it is well to note that American jurisprudence has just admitted paper money to rank on the same level as specie, the effect being that a contract in which it has been agreed that payment must be made in specie may be paid for in paper money, although American paper is depreciated 100 per cent., and its value is very variable. The death is announced of M. Alexandre Gendebien, director of the United Collieries of Charleroi; this sad event is deeply regretted by the metallurgical interest of the district. The Belgian General Company for promoting the national industry and commerce has just held its annual meeting. It appears that the share investments of the company had an estimated value at the close of last year of 2,750,383*l.*, the nominal value being 2,514,784*l.* The various shares held were consequently at an aggregate discount of 165,501*l.* The profits derived during the last eight years from the investments made were:—In 1857, 181,518*l.*, or 6.72 per cent.; in 1858, 191,204*l.*, or 7.03 per cent.; in 1859, 215,371*l.*, or 7.63 per cent.; in 1860, 210,917*l.*, or 6.84 per cent.; in 1861, 201,120*l.*, or 6.52 per cent.; in 1862, 190,955*l.*, or 6.69 per cent.; in 1863, 141,170*l.*, or 5.10 per cent.; and in 1864, 149,932*l.*, or 5.45 per cent. The share capital thus yielded in the first four of the eight years an average return of 7.03 per cent., while in the last four years the corresponding average was only 5.94 per cent. It will be observed, however, that there was a slight change for the better last year. The colliery shares held by the company were, on the whole, at a premium at the close of 1864; of these mixed establishments, devoted to both metallurgical and coal mining, were at a rather considerable discount. The company conducting the Paradis d'Avroy and Boveria Collieries paid Feb. 15 a dividend for the second half of 1864 of 14*l.* 4d. per share.

Affairs have not been so well sustained at St. Dizier, and prices are rather more feeble. Charcoal-made pig is quoted nominally at 4*l.* 12s. per ton. First-class merchants' rolled iron remains at 8*l.* 16s., but in the case of contracts for 10 tons, some works "cede" at 8*l.* 12s. per ton, with a scale of 4s. per ton per class. Advances from Paris agree in indicating on that market an exaggerated competition, which will, probably, drive off prudent and reflecting producers. Paris is a considerable centre, where all groups wish to be represented, and where every producer seeks to form a *citadelle*; but there are limits to everything, and the state of affairs is seriously engaging the attention of all far-seeing men. A meeting has been held at Paris by a great number of the representatives of the trade to discuss the means of putting an end to the present state of things. A fall of 12s. per ton was mentioned in November in the price of fine pig of the Franche-Comté—success of 10s. per ton was mentioned in the preceding September was a most disastrous event for the trade, as it reduced rates to a level notoriously below the return price. By common consent producers have now raised their rates 8s. per ton, and have fixed them at 6*l.* 12s. per ton for first-mark pig, free at the station nearest to the producing works. This price, which discount and conveyance to the stations reduce by some 5s. 10d. per ton, is still not remunerative, but its adoption indicates a return to more equitable ideas on the relation which ought to exist between the price of fine pig and that of fine iron, and there is a presumption that it will be attended with an improvement in the quotations of fine irons. On the other hand, it is argued that the advance of 8s. per ton has been made with just as little reason, as the fall of 12s. per ton which took place at the preceding fair at Besançon, as there has not been a revival in orders, nor a sensible diminution either in the general production or in the disposable stock. Capricious changes, it is further observed, leaving consumption in a state of uncertainty, are not calculated to encourage transactions. The situation of the iron trade at Havre is described as far from satisfactory; notwithstanding a total absence of importations, the demand is very restricted; purchases are only made for re-assortments at irregular rates. As regards warrants, one house at Havre, in anticipation of importations from Sweden, has dealt in 5000 tons at a premium of 10*l.* 9*l.* per ton, but these warrants provided for and satisfied, the other purchasers failing, it would be difficult to effect new placements. Arrivals of Scotch pig succeeded each other tolerably regularly at Havre; warrants are at a premium of 14*l.* to 14*l.* 6d. per ton.

We gave last week a copious sketch of the gloomy views of M. de Lesperat on the state of metallurgy in France. Let us now hear what the *exposé* of the situation of the empire has to say upon the same subject. It is the business of the *exposé* to put everything in the most "rosy" light; and we find the following observations in it:—"Works of various kinds undertaken during the last five years, in order to encourage the development of metallurgical industry, have not been without success. The iron and steel works, which will serve as a basis for the conveyance of the products of our mines have not ceased to be the object of special attention on the part of the Government. Doubtless all the enterprises which the industrial development of France requires are not yet completed; some of them will still require several years to attain their full completion; some others are still only at the stage of simple projection; but it is not the less true that the means of communication most strenuously solicited five years since are either all opened for traffic or are on the point of being made available; and, in order to show the happy influence which they have exerted on metallurgy, it is sufficient to relate, as regards the working of coal and the production of ironworks, the already known results of the last year, and to compare them with those indicated in 1859. In 1864, according to the information collected, the extraction of the coal mines of France appears to have attained a total of 11,100,000 tons, of the average value of 9s. 8*l.* per ton. In 1859, the corresponding production amounted to only 7,634,238 tons, of the average value of 9s. 8*l.* per ton; so that in five years the price of coal has remained almost stationary, while the production of our mines has been increased by 3,500,000 tons. This total alone suffices to show the immense progress made of late years in the working of mines of mineral combustible. Let us now turn to the production of the iron and steel works of France. In 1864, the quantity of pig manufactured with charcoal—as well rough pig for iron refining (or for casting into second fusion) as first fusion pig—may be approximately estimated in 1864 at 250,800 tons, of the value of 1,573,400*l.* The quantity manufactured with mineral combustible alone is estimated at 766,800 tons, of the value of 3,071,440*l.*, and finally the production of pig with two combustibles—which was formerly computed with coke-made pig—amounted to 1,017,600 tons, of the value of 931,360*l.*, or altogether 1,212,100 tons, of the value of 5,576,200*l.* If we compare these results with those of 1859—in which year the production of charcoal-made pig was 252,250 tons, and that of pig made with mineral combustible alone, or mixed with vegetable combustible, 890,000 tons—it will be seen that last year the activity of the blast-furnaces, instead of being checked, displayed an augmentation of 62,850 tons. In 1859 the quantity of pig manufactured with charcoal attained a total of 339,458 tons, of the value of 2,137,440*l.*, while that made with coke alone, or mixed with vegetable combustible, reached an aggregate of 530,962 tons, of the value of 2,571,380*l.*, or altogether 870,420 tons, of the value of 4,708,820*l.* Thus comparing 1864 with 1859, it will be seen that while the quantity of pig manufactured with charcoal-made pig was more than 20,000 tons, methods based on the employment of two combustibles have been more and more extended, and the total production of pig has been increased for all France to the extent of 350,000 tons annually. As regards iron, the progress made is not less worthy of attention. In 1864, 94,800 tons of charcoal-made iron were manufactured, of the value of 1,098,400*l.*; 19,800 tons of iron were made with two combustibles, and were valued at 306,120*l.*; and 708,800 tons of iron were made with coal, and were valued at 6,700,800*l.* We have thus a total production of 822,900 tons, of the value of 8,105,120*l.* In 1863, the production of iron with charcoal amounted to 75,400 tons; that of iron made with coal, to 694,400 tons; and that of iron made with two combustibles, to 30,000 tons. It is thus seen that during the last year there was a check in the production of iron made with two combustibles; there was, on the other hand, an increase of 63,900 tons in the weight of iron manufactured with coal. In 1859, the respective production of these three kinds of iron was estimated at 80,738 tons of iron made with vegetable combustibles, 25,026 tons of iron made with two combustibles, and 414,867 tons of iron made with coal, or altogether 520,631 tons. If we compare these figures with those for 1864, we see that during the last five years the production has been increased by 302,000 tons. It is not without interest to add that there were instituted, in 1864, eight concessions of mines of combustibles, of a collective superficies of 4270 acres. Two of these were in the department of the Ardennes, and one each in the department of Savoy, and one in each of the departments of the Aveyron, the Gard, the Puy-de-Dôme, and the Puy-de-Fore. Ten concessions of iron mines were granted, of a collective extent of 6510 acres. Three of these were in the department of the Meurthe, two each in the departments of the Doubs, the Jura, and the Moselle, and one in the department of Savoy. One concession of mines of manganese, of a superficies of 776 acres, was granted in the department of the Tarn. Seven concessions were granted of mines of lead, silver, copper, and other metals, of a collective extent of 84,298 acres, of which two are each in the departments of the Gard and the Rhône, and one each in the departments of the Ardennes, the Loire, and Savoy. Seven concessions were granted of mines of bitumen, of a collective superficies of 5272 acres, and all situated in the department of the Saône-et-Loire. One concession of salt mines was granted, of an extent of 1120 acres, in the department of the Meurthe. There were thus 34 concessions granted last year, of an aggregate superficies of 52,176 acres. There existed in the territory of the French empire, December 31, 1864, 1153 concessions of mines—coal, 587; iron, 244; and mineral substances other than iron and coal, 322. There were still 150 applications for these applications have reached an advanced stage.

There is no improvement to note in copper, but, on the contrary, there is generally a more decidedly downward tendency in prices. Feebleness prevails on the German markets; at Berlin and Cologne the article is more offered, and maintains its value with difficulty. At Hamburg only some small affairs have been concluded on consumptive account; prices are drooping. At Havre, Chilean ranges from 83*l.* to 83*l.*; the last sales mentioned comprise 75 tons, of which 20 tons were at 82*l.*, 40 tons at 82*l.* 5*l.*, and 15 tons at 83*l.* per ton. At Paris, copper has regained a little more animation, but without any amelioration of prices, having resulted in prices. At Antwerp American remains neglected; the stock of this metal is almost nil. Affairs in tin have displayed a little more animation, but there has been no amelioration in prices. A lot of 1000 blocks of Banca tin has been dealt in on the Rotterdam market at 57*l.*, another lot at 56*l.* 5*l.*, and another lot of 600 blocks at 57*l.* At this last price the article has been rather firmly maintained by holders. At Paris, Banca has experienced a reduction of 1*l.* per ton, and has been quoted at 100*l.*; other sorts remain without change. The sale is mentioned at Bordeaux of a lot of 50 tons of Banca at 44*l.* per ton. The Cologne market is quiet, and at Berlin the article has also remained almost neglected. The prices remain unaltered, business being limited to the current requirements of consumption. Lead continues quiet. At Paris there has been a slight fall in rough French, which has receded to 30*l.* 16*l.*; Spanish has also fallen from 22*l.* 12s. to 22*l.* 10s. per ton. At Rotterdam, prices have been nominal. On the Hamburg market soft German

lead remains without change as regards disposable lots, but with respect to lots to be delivered there is a slight fall. The situation has been less favourable as regards zinc. A retrograde movement, which set in recently, has continued, and the demand has been much less active, especially on the Hamburg and Breslau markets, where transactions have been almost nil. At Paris, rough Silesian has fallen to 30*l.* 4s., and a fall of 1*l.* per ton is also announced on rolled zinc.

The Belgian coal trade shows a certain degree of firmness. A good demand is especially remarked for coke for the interior of the country, and furnaces which had been long extinguished have been re-lighted of late. A subject which pre-occupies coalowners at various points, and especially in the Charleroi district, is a want of labour which is experienced.

NOTES OF LECTURES BY DR. PERCY AT THE ROYAL SCHOOL OF MINES.—COPPER SMELTING.

In continuation of our explanation of the mode of smelting copper as practised at Swansea, we last spoke of the calcination of the granulated coarse metal, and we now proceed to the next process—the reduction of this coarse metal with roaster and refinery slag rich in dioxide of copper, and with an admixture of oxidised minerals of copper. Now, it is only when the smelter has an abundant supply of oxidised copper ores (generally as carbonates) that he can reduce the number of processes in copper smelting to six. But to return to our reduction, we have, as the result of this process, a metal slag, and a regulus of white metal, approximating disulphide of copper in composition, and containing from 60 to 70 per cent. copper. The charge is not in this process tapped into water, but into sand moulds, by which we get flat pigs of metal.

The fifth operation consists of what is called a roasting, but which is really a melting of these slabs, which are thrown from the mould into the furnace. They are heated for about six hours and melted, then the furnace is allowed to cool, and the metal becomes pasty. At this stage sulphurous acid is continuously evolved, and during its evolution the metal is thrown into crater-like mounds, and oxidation takes place freely. The heat is again increased, and the charge re-smelted, and by a series of these heatings and coolings the sulphur is nearly all expelled from the metal. The products of the process are, roaster slag rich in dioxide of copper, and an impure copper more or less vesicular, which is called blistered copper, and contains about 95 per cent. of pure copper. We now come to the sixth and last operation, which is the refining of the blistered copper. The mode of effecting the operation varies in different works, but the principle involved is in all identical. About 8 tons of the blistered copper is melted down in a reverberatory furnace, and exposed to the action of the air, by which the whole of the sulphur and the iron is removed as slag, and skimmed off. It is found to be rich in dioxide of copper, and to contain as well some metallic copper mechanically disseminated throughout it. It is this slag which is used in the second melting. Well, the copper remaining in the furnace is kept a sufficiently long time molten to dissolve all the dioxide of copper in it, and if we tap a sample of this copper into an ingot mould we shall find on solidification the surface is not flat, but presents a longitudinal furrow running from end to end. The colour of the fresh fracture of such an ingot is purplish red, and quite free from crystalline grain, and the surface of the fracture is uneven: such metal is brittle, and contains dioxide of copper.

We have now to get rid of this dioxide of copper. Having skimmed the copper when molten, the charge is covered with fine carbon, which carbon was formerly in the state of charcoal; but now anthracite dust is found to answer as well. After a time, a long pole of green wood is introduced through the end of the furnace, and the end that protrudes out of the furnace is propped up so as to keep the other end in the copper. By this arrangement the whole of the copper is boiled, and the dioxide is reduced. The operation is called polling, and during the whole of its carrying out small quantities of the charge are continually taken out, to judge of the stage of the polling. At first the button obtained is brittle, and easily fractured; then it becomes tough, and when at its highest degree of toughness and malleability the carbon is drawn back from the surface of the metal, and the charge is rapidly ladled out, or it may become over polled. The copper is called tough pitch copper, and its ingot is not furrowed. Its colour is of a fine rich salmon tint, and it has the appearance in fracture of fine crystalline grains. Tough pitch copper is used for rolling, and when especially required for this purpose a little lead is by some smelters added to it. When over polled the copper becomes brittle, and ingots of it have always a ridge on their upper surface. Their fracture is uneven, and their colour orange. In these last processes our object is to reduce the dioxide of copper, and to make the resulting metal malleable; and the question here arises, do we extract all the dioxide of copper, or is a certain quantity of it necessary to make the metal malleable? From experiment we may conclude that a small quantity of dioxide is necessary to make all commercial copper malleable, but why it is so it puzzles us to say. If we expose commercial copper wire to a reducing gas (such as carbonic oxide) at a high temperature, the wire becomes very brittle. If, however, we take chemically pure copper, make it into wire, and treat it with the same gas, there is no change produced in it. Overpolled copper was long thought by the elder Mr. Vivian to be due to the presence of carbon in it; but this does not seem to be satisfactorily proved, and Dr. Percy thinks it is rather due to the entire reduction of the dioxide in the metal, for pure copper, even if heated with pure carbon, is not rendered brittle—i.e., overpolled. With regard to the casting of copper, we have seen that when cast under a jet of burning coal gas there is produced a perfectly sound casting; and we may here mention that when cast in pure charcoal the same result is obtained. Now, there are certain special points in connection with the process of copper smelting, as in making best selected copper, a form used especially in making alloys. Suppose we have a copper ore containing tin as sulphides, then after the second fusion we should have to resort to a third fusion, and taking the coarse metal containing the tin in the form of sulphide, and roast it so as only to reduce a part of the copper, in the copper so reduced we shall find all the tin. Now, it is the same concentration which constitutes the process termed making best selected copper, and the details of which we will explain hereafter. But we must now briefly consider some of the chemical changes and reactions which are peculiar to the various processes in copper smelting which we have described, and we shall find it most convenient to take them in regular order of precedence.

NEW COAL THEORIES.

In a paper entitled "Some Observations on Coal," read by Mr. Thomas Goodall, of Craigderran, before the Edinburgh Geological Society, the writer stated that he had chosen this subject as he had been engaged in the production of coal all his life, and thus took a peculiar interest in any geological questions affecting it. He would neither refer to the truisms oft repeated of the influence of coal in forwarding the prosperity of the country, nor to the statistics showing the extent and probable duration of our coal fields, but upon the latter subject he must express his opinion that they have been sometimes much underrated both as to extent and durability. The greater part of England, he continued, is, geologically speaking, a Coal Field, although a large extent of it is thickly overlaid with superincumbent strata. There is no reason to doubt that a great extent of this area may be worked some day, although at present it is not reckoned in the coal fields at all. It is certainly not for us to say how far our successors may be able to penetrate into the interior of the earth 150 or 200 years after this. Coal workings are now being successfully carried on at a depth which was not considered all practicable 60 years since, and that, too, in ground which was then considered beyond the limits of the coal fields. He thought there was no fear but from improvements in mechanical appliances that, if required, coals will be worked in ground and brought from depths of which we have now no conception. He said if required, because he had an idea, although interested in coal, that long before our known coal fields are nearly exhausted the use of it may be altogether superseded, and that 300 years hence our descendants, although they may give us credit for doing well, so far as our knowledge extended, will consider our mode of raising heat very clumsy, and not at all suitable for them. In any view, therefore, of the case, whether from the extent of our coal fields or the probability of the use of coal being superseded, he thought he had no reason to anticipate the decline and fall of Britain from the exhaustion of her coal fields. Entering now upon the region of theory, he would give his ideas as to the formation of coal, though they might be absurd or antiquated, as he was not well read up in the science. The basis of all the theories previously put forward with regard to the formation of coal have been that the beds of coal, as we find them, have been formed by immense accumulations of vegetable matter deposited in estuaries, submerged forests, peat bogs, and such like, spread out and extending in continuous regularity over immense areas, and afterwards covered over with sands and clays, and that this process has been repeated in regard to every seam of coal. He was never altogether satisfied with these theories, as it is inconceivable to him, and he can see nothing analogous to it in nature, that these masses of vegetable matter could in this way be laid down as regularly and systematically as we find a seam of coal; he could not conceive such a mass of vegetable matter as would be required to form a bed of coal—say, 10 ft. thick—laid down with such regularity, and extending over such a large area, as we find such a seam of coal. Certainly, a submerged peat moss, from its homogeneous mass, would be the nearest approximation to anything like possibility in the case, if we could conceive such a peat moss, but that a heterogeneous mass of vegetable and other matter, such as is being deposited in the estuaries of (say) the Mississippi or Mackenzie Rivers, could, as some of our most eminent geologists assert, form a bed of coal such as we find is to his mind impossible. The coal measures in this country occur between what he would call the old and new strata, and geologists should endeavour to discover the reason in nature for this. It may be said that in the older strata there was not sufficient vegetation at the time to form beds of coal. But this is begging the question; as, for anything we know to the contrary, vegetation may have been as profuse as during the carboniferous era, although its traces are now obliterated. With regard to the new strata, however, there cannot be any such

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Teacher of Practical Mining in the late Mining School of Cornwall, and Principal of the Engineering Academy, 36, Upper Parliament-street, Liverpool.
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N.B.—Advertisements must be sent to the office of the "SCIENTIFIC REVIEW," La Belle Sauvage-yard, Ludgate-hill, on or before the 20th of each month.

THE PRACTICAL MECHANICS' JOURNAL for March, 1865
(Part 204, price 1s.), with a large copper-plate engraving of Messrs. Siebe Brothers' Compact Water-pump, and forty wood engravings. Original Articles on the Rights of Patentees against the Crown, Petroleum as a Steam Fuel, Gun-cotton, the Fibre of China Grass, Puddling by Machinery. Recent Patents:—Harrison, Steam Generators; Harrington, Dental Instruments; Chamberlain, Kites or Orans; Day, Wheels, Law Reports; Feather, the Queen's Patent Rights; Parfitt Oil; Prolongation of American Patent. Reviews: Correspondence, Scientific Societies, Monthly Notes, Prices Current, List of Patents, Registered Designs, &c.
London: Longmans, Paternoster-row; Editor's Office (Office for Patents), 47, Lincoln's Inn-fields, and 109, Buchanan-street, Glasgow.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries.

IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and in the MATTER OF THE WORVAS DOWNS MINING COMPANY.—TO BE SOLD, BY AUCTION, at the Worvas Downs Mine, situate in the parish of Uney Lelant, in the county of Cornwall, under the direction of the Registrar of the said Court, on Wednesday, the 8th day of March next, at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, subject to such conditions as will be then and there produced, the INTEREST of the said COMPANY of and in THREE INDENTURES OF GRANT OR MINING SETTS, dated respectively the 25th day of September, 1861, and TWO other INDENTURES dated respectively the 28th day of September, 1861, by virtue of which the mining operations of the said company have for some time past been carried on, together with the MINING MACHINERY of and belonging to the said mine, either together or in lots, particulars whereof appear in the handbills.

The mine and materials may be inspected at any time prior to the sale, on application to the officer in charge thereof, and further particulars may be obtained of
R. H. BAMFIELD
(Solicitor for the Petitioner), St. Ives; or of
HENRY SEWELL STOKES
(his Agent), Solicitor, Truro.

Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, February 23, 1865.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries.

IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the GOONZON MINING COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that ALL CREDITORS of the ABOVE-NAMED COMPANY are REQUIRED, on or before Tuesday, the 14th day of March inst., to SEND IN THEIR NAMES AND ADDRESSES, and the AMOUNTS AND PARTICULARS OF THEIR SEVERAL CLAIMS, to the company to be made before such day.

And for the purpose of such proof they are either to attend in person, or by their solicitors or competent agents, or (unless such attendance be required by the Registrar's summons), they are to send affidavits of their several debts or claims to the Registrar of the Court at Truro, such affidavits being sworn before some Commissioner of the said Court, or before any Court, Judge, Justice, or any Commissioner of one of the Superior Courts lawfully authorised to take and receive affidavits and affirmations.

WILLIAM MICHELL,
Registrar of the above-named Court, Truro, Cornwall.

Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, March 2, 1865.

LEAD MINES, ENGINES, BOILERS, PITWORK, WINDMILL, CRUSHERS, AND OTHER MINING PLANT AND BUILDINGS FOR SALE.

MR. T. P. THOMAS has been instructed to offer FOR SALE, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at Garraway's Coffee House, on Monday, the 6th day of March next, at Two o'clock afternoon, the mines known as the NEWTOWNARDS AND CONING LEAD MINES, together with all the PLANT AND BUILDINGS thereon, which are to be taken at a valuation.

These mines are situated in the county of Down, Ireland, within two miles of the railway station at Newtownards, and about the same distance from the harbour at Bangor. They are held under leases from the Marquis of Londonderry and Robert Edward Ward, Esq., of Bangor Castle, respectively, and extend over very considerable tracts of country, large portions of which are yet unexplored. The workings are very extensive, and have yielded large quantities of ore, from which dividends have been paid to the present company amounting to over £26,000.

The mine is provided with TWO STEAM ENGINES, attached to one of which is a crusher, also a powerful windmill for crushing, suitable dwelling houses for agent and overseers, and a variety of plant, which is set forth in an inventory, a copy of which can be procured upon application to the auctioneer. The washing floors are in good order, and command an abundant supply of water.

The mine is at present being worked at and above the 120, above which benches of ore of considerable magnitude have been wrought, and ore is still raised monthly to an extent until very lately sufficient to meet current expenses. To explore and develop the lode longitudinally, making the present mine a basis from which to start trial levels, very well deserves the expenditure of a moderate amount of capital.

The present company having no power to make calls upon the shareholders is the cause of the mine being disposed of, as the requisite trials cannot be prosecuted without the aid of further capital.

Full particulars can be obtained upon application to the Auctioneer; to Mr. H. B. NOLAN, Douglas, Isle of Man; to Capt. W. H. ROWE, Newtownards, who will show the mine; or to Mr. THOMAS THOMPSON, 12, Old Jewry Chambers, London.

THREE LOCOMOTIVE ENGINES (one new in 1862) CONTRACTORS' PLANT AND IMPLEMENTS, PLASTOW.

MESSRS. FULLER AND HORSEY are instructed to SELL, BY AUCTION, on Tuesday, March 7th (instead of February 25, as previously advertised), at Twelve precisely, at the works, Plastow, THREE LOCOMOTIVE ENGINES AND CONTRACTORS' PLANT AND IMPLEMENTS used in the construction of the Northern Outfall Sewer, including—

ONE TANK LOCOMOTIVE, by Manning and Wardle, Leeds, with six wheels coupled, 3 ft. 3 in. diameter, 11 in. cylinder (new in 1862, and but little used).
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An England's traversing Jack, 3 forges, various utensils, 2 carts, useful iron, wheel hoops, bolt iron, pump parts, quantity of wagons, timber erections of temporary work-shops and CHAIRS, FIVE WAGONS, 100 tonway pulleys, 35 yards of 9 in. pump trees (Owen's patent), made by the Rotherham Foundry Co., 40 new axles, to suit 5 ft. 3 in. gauge; 50 Owen's patent solid new tyres, by the Rotherham Foundry Co., to fit 3 ft. 3 in. gauge; 3 ft. 6 in. wheels.

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TO COLLIERY PROPRIETORS AND OTHERS.
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MESSRS. GADSDEN AND ELLIS WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, at the Guildhall Coffee House, near the Guildhall, in the City of London, on Wednesday, March 15, 1865, at Twelve o'clock, the above promising MINE, held from Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, Bart., for 21 years, from December, 1839, at a royalty of 1-16th.

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FOR SALE, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, at WHEAL SPARE MATERIALS, in capital condition, being nearly equal to new:—
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1 13 ft. 18 in. planer pole, stuffing box, and gland.
1 4 ft. 19 in. matching.
2 3 ft. 19 in. ditto.
1 2 ft. 6 in. 19 in. matching.
1 2 ft. 6 in. 18 in. ditto.
2 pairs of 8 in. strapping plates, 22 ft. long.
1 pair of 7 in. ditto ditto
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22 in. WINDING ENGINE, with BOILER and cage.
Captains, shears, balance-bobs, capstan rope, a large number of 17 in., 16 in., and 15 in. shafts, with windroves, doorpieces, H pieces, plunger poles, working barrels, rods, plates, caps, shaft roller, rod and flange bolts, rail iron, chains, ladders, wheels, Brenton's caliner, with tin frames, trunks, buddies, &c.; smiths' and miners' tools, &c.
To view the same, apply to the agents, on the mine; and for further particulars apply to Mr. J. F. BENNETT, Falmouth; or to Messrs. JOHN TAYLOR and SONS, 6, Queen-street, Upper Thames-street, London.—Nov. 1, 1864.

SHARES FOR SALE.—SNOWDON SLATE QUARRIES COMPANY (LIMITED), CARNAVONSHIRE.—TO BE DISPOSED OF SIXTEEN, or a smaller number of, SHARES in the above well-known slate quarry, which is now coming into regular working order, and the slates from which are of a colour, and of the best quality that come to Carnarvon. The shares are £100 each, which £75 has been paid up. The sale price of slates has risen 35 per cent. since the last six years, as the demand is more than three times in excess of the supply. For particulars, apply to JOHN BOWEN, Esq., D.C.L., Beaumaris, North Wales; or to D. MACKENZIE, Esq., Lloyd's, London.

FOR SALE, the RIGHT to the PATENT of a VALUABLE IMPROVEMENT IN VALVES AND BUCKETS for PUMPS, and in VALVES OR COCKS for OTHER USES.—For particulars, apply to Mr. W. T. RAWES, patent and mining agent, 39, Budge-street, Bristol.

HOLMBUSH MINES.—SALE OF ENGINES, &c.
TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, ONE 30 in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINE, 11 ft. stroke in cylinder, 9 ft. in shaft, air pump (brass lined), with THREE BOILERS about 12 tons each. ONE 18 in. WINDING ENGINE, 3½ ft. stroke, with cage, and 8 tons BOILER. ONE 16 in. WINDING ENGINE, with oscillating beam, cage, and BOILER 5 tons.—For further information apply to Mr. WARD, 9, Broad-street-building, London; Capt. Jones, West Castle Mine, Liskeard; or to Mr. THOMAS PRYOR, Claremont, Redruth.

TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, in consequence of the recent decease of the proprietor, an EXTENSIVE and very VALUABLE ESTATE in BOHEMIA, containing RICH BEDS of COAL, SULPHUR, ALUM, IRON, &c. Three lines of railway pass close upon the estate, and afford facilities of transport to all parts of the Continent and its various ports.

A mansion, offices, miners' dwellings, premises, plant, cattle, pasture land, &c., included in the purchase, which, considering the estimated value of the estate and the Government engineers, will be found exceedingly moderate, and will yield an opportunity for investment which can rarely be met with. Mines in the neighbourhood are now being successfully worked by English companies.

For particulars, plans, testimonials, and references, apply to "W. B." Sheffield Company (Limited), Central Chambers, Sheffield.

MERIONETHSHIRE, NORTH WALES.

TO BE DISPOSED OF, a SLATE QUARRY PROPERTY vein proved, and position commanding all advantages. Also, a VALUABLE GRANT, possessing a RICH SILVER-LEAD MINE, with other lodes, very valuable.—To treat for the same, apply to Mr. H. P. M. OWEN, C.E., Penrhyn-dendun, Carnarvon.
MR. OWEN has OTHER MINES and QUARRIES TO DISPOSE OF. Any one to offer his services to gentlemen in all inspections of native mineral, with reports thereon. Immediate attention given.

VALUABLE COLLIERY PROPERTY, FOREST OF DEAN, GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

TO BE LET OR SOLD, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT the NEW BRIDGE ENGINE COLLIERY, situate at NAILBRIDGE, in the FOREST OF DEAN, on the turnpike-road from Coleford to Mitchel Dean, comprises all the UNGOTTEN COAL in the COLEFORD HIGH DELPH SEAM, and also the COAL in an area of 90 acres, together with the PIT, SHAFT, WINDING, PUMPING ENGINES, and other colliery erections and PLANT connected therewith. The SPEEDWELL LEVEL and PROSPER ON HARROW HILL COLLIERIES adjoining the New Bridge Engine Colliery, and close to the Coleford and Mitchel Dean turnpike-road.
The REDDINGS LEVEL COLLIERY, situated at RUARDEAN, comprising the UNGOTTEN COAL in the COLEFORD HIGH DELPH SEAM, in an area of 25 acres. The STANDFAST COLLIERY, at MOSLEY GREEN, comprising about 25 acres. For further particulars, and to treat, apply to Messrs. AMOS and LEONARD, Mine Owners, Bristol.

IRONSTONE MINES, ROYALTIES, AND BLAST FURNACE FOR SALE, IN GERMANY.—The ironstone produces the best Spiegeleisen, which there is a constantly increasing demand, and the supply of charcoal is abundant in the neighbourhood of the works.—For price and further particulars apply to Messrs. FIRMEN and WYATT, 27, College-street, Dowgate-hill, London.

IRONSTONE TO LET, NEAR FORT AUGUSTUS INVERNESSHIRE.—These mines of hematite iron ore are situated on a ascending gradient of probably 1 in 20, without interruptions, about half a mile from the waterside of Loch Oich and the Caledonian Canal, where vessels of any size can alongside to ship the mineral. Charcoal and lime can be supplied in abundance to the immediate neighbourhood. The following is the analysis of the ore:—

Peroxide of iron 76.40
Lime 6.47
Magnesia trace
Alumina 0.41
Silica 16.72=100
This is a very rich ore, equal in value to the Cumberland hematite. It is free from sulphur, and requires no preparation before being introduced into the furnace.
Signed, WILLIAM WALLACE, Ph.D., F.R.S.E., Chemical Laboratory, Glasgow.

For further particulars apply to Mr. GEORGE MALCOLM, factor, Invergarry, N.B.

RICH MINERAL INVESTMENTS TO LET.
ERISKS COPPER MINES (withdrawn from the British Copper Company) NOW OPEN TO LEASES. Also a RICH LEAD AND COPPER MINE, close to sea. And also RICH VEINS of HEMATITE and SPATHOSE ORES, 50½ in. thick, and vein 30 feet wide. These ores have all been proven, and taken.—Apply to Mr. W. FORLON, of Erina, Tarbert, Lochlynne.

A GREAT DEAL OF INFERIOR SPIEGELEISEN having been SOLD IN ENGLAND, to the PREJUDICE OF THE GENUINE ARTICLES, we beg to OFFER BEST QUALITY OF SPIEGEL IRON, ex steamer in Hull, at 4s. 6d. per ton. SECOND QUALITY, 2s. 6d. Also, FULLED STEEL IN BARS, cut by Engineers, also merchants and manufacturers in the metal trade, wishing to be represented in Hamburg, will please communicate.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN INVESTMENT
MR. THOMAS SPARGO, STOCK, SHARE, AND MINING BROKER, 225, GRESHAM HOUSE, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C., HAS BEEN ACTS EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS IN THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF SHARES IN BANKS, CANALS, RAILWAYS, BRIDGES, INSURANCE, AND ALL OTHER DESCRIPTIONS OF BRITISH AND FOREIGN STOCK.

Mr. SPARGO has for sale shares in English mines paying from 10 to 20 per cent. of the present price, in bi-monthly and quarterly dividends, as also a number of shares in good progressive mines, some of which he with confidence specially recommends to the public as sound investments.

Mr. SPARGO gives every information as to position and prospects of all mining undertakings, upon application, either personally or by letter, and is enabled, through his experience, aided by his monthly visits to Cornwall, Devon, and Wales, to obtain the most reliable information as to the numerous mines in those districts. He will at times give the best advice as to investment in mines, and, if necessary, inspect himself; as in all cases he wishes to be guided by the intrinsic value of the property.

Upon the receipt of 5s. he will furnish a selected list of dividend and progressive companies.

Mr. SPARGO has published the following works, viz.:—
Statistics and Observations upon the Mines of Cornwall, 1859, price 2s. 6d.
Ditto ditto 1860, price 2s. 6d.
Ditto ditto 1862, price 2s. 6d.
Ditto ditto 1864, price 5s.
Physical, Geological, and Parish Map of Cornwall. Scale, three miles to an inch. Printed in three colours, showing distinctly the mining districts, the height of the land, &c. Price 10s. 6d., on cloth and rollers.
Geological maps of the various mining districts, showing the boundary line of the mine, with the lodes, cross-courses, and even courses by which it is traversed. 2s. 6d. each.
A Model, or Relief, map of Cornwall (8 ft. 6 in. by 5 ft.), presenting the mining every town and village, as also every characteristic point of the county. Price 10s. 6d.
Dividends received, calls paid, and all orders promptly negotiated.
Commission 1½ per cent.
Mr. SPARGO has 20 years' experience of mining, ten of which he was engaged in practical mining, and ten years he has transacted business in mining shares and securities.
Mr. SPARGO'S Statistics for 1865 will soon be published.
Bankers: Bank of London, and the Metropolitan and Provincial Bank (Limited).

CLAYTON, SHUTTLEWORTH, AND CO.,
ENGINEERS,
MANUFACTURERS OF PORTABLE AND FIXED STEAM ENGINES, MACHINERY FOR PUMPING, HOISTING, GRINDING, SAWING, &c., ENGINES FOR STEAM CULTIVATION, SELF MOVING ENGINES FOR COMMON ROADS AND AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES GENERALLY.
STAMP END WORKS, LINCOLN; and
78, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.
ALSO AT
LOWENGASSE No. 44, LANDSTRASSE, VIENNA, and GEGENUBER DEM BAHNHOF, PESTH.
Descriptive, illustrated, and priced catalogues free per post.
SPECIAL DRAWINGS WHEN REQUIRED.
THE BEST STEAM THRASHING MACHINERY MADE.

Prize Medal Awarded Great Exhibition, 1851, and International Exhibition, 1862.

PATENT SAFETY FUZE WORKS, TUCKINGMILL, CORNWALL.—We beg respectfully to inform the public that since the decease of the late Mr. THOMAS DAVEY this firm has consisted of JOHN SOLOMON BICKFORD, GEORGE SMITH, FRANCIS FAYO, SIMON DAVEY, and WILLIAM BICKFORD SMITH. It is requested that all letters may be addressed, and all cheques and drafts made payable to BICKFORD, SMITH, AND CO., at

SAFETY FUZE.—Messrs. WILLIAM BRUNTON AND CO., SPENHALICK, POOL, near CAMBORNE, CORNWALL, and BRYMBO, near WREXHAM, MANUFACTURERS OF FUZE, of every size and length, as exhibited in the Great Exhibition of 1851, and supplied to the Royal Arsenal at Woolwich, the Arctic Expedition, and every part of the globe.
For the convenience of their customers and others in the North, W. BRUNTON and Co. have recently erected a branch manufactory at Brymbo, near Wrexham, where, as at Cornwall, they are at all times PREPARED TO EXECUTE UNLIMITED ORDERS for SUPPLYING FUZE upon warrant that it will prove equal to, if not better than any to be procured elsewhere.

Gun Cotton Manufactory.

MESSRS. THOMAS PRENTICE AND CO., GREAT EASTERN CHEMICAL WORKS, STOWMARKET, SUFFOLK.
This manufactory has been established for the purpose of preparing GUN COTTON, according to the Austrian process, and was opened on the 26th of January last, under the inspection of Baron Lenk. Messrs. Thomas Prentice and Co. are now able to SUPPLY GUN COTTON, in its most approved form, either for the purposes of engineering and mining, or for military and submarine explosion, and for the service of artillery, as a substitute for gunpowder.

The advantages of Baron Lenk's GUN COTTON are the following:—
For PURPOSES OF ARTILLERY.—The same initial velocity of the projectile can be obtained by a charge of gun cotton one-fourth of the weight of gunpowder. There is no smoke from the explosion of gun cotton; it does not foul the gun, nor heat it to the same extent as gunpowder. There is much smaller recoil of the gun. The same initial velocity of projectile is produced, with a shorter length of barrel. In projectiles of the same nature of explosive shells it breaks the shell more equally into much more numerous pieces than gunpowder. When used in shells, one-third the weight of gun cotton produces double the explosive force of gunpowder.

For CIVIL ENGINEERING AND MINING.—In driving tunnels through hard rock a charge of gun cotton of given size exerts double the explosive force of gunpowder, thus a smaller number of holes is necessary. It may be so used as, in its explosion, to reduce the rock to much smaller pieces than gunpowder, and so facilitate its removal. As gun cotton produces no smoke, the work can proceed much more rapidly, and with less injury to the health of the miners. In working coal mines the advantages of bringing down much larger quantities of material with a given charge, and the absence of smoke in the explosion, enable a much greater quantity of work to be done in a given time at a given cost. The weight of gun cotton required to produce a given effect in mining is only one-sixth part of the weight of gunpowder. In blasting rock under water the wider range and greater force of a given charge is a great element in cheapening the cost of submarine work. The peculiar local action of gun cotton, to which the effects of gunpowder show no analogy, enables the engineer to destroy and remove submarine stones and rocks, without the preliminary delay and expense of boring chambers for the charge.

For MILITARY ENGINEERING.—The facility of transport is increased, the weight of gun cotton being one-sixth that of gunpowder. The peculiar local action of gun cotton facilitates the destruction of bridges and palisades, and every obstacle. For submarine explosion, gun cotton has the advantage of a much wider range of destructive power than gunpowder. For the same purpose gun cotton, from its lightness, has the advantage of keeping afloat the water-tight case in which it is contained, while gunpowder sinks it to the bottom.

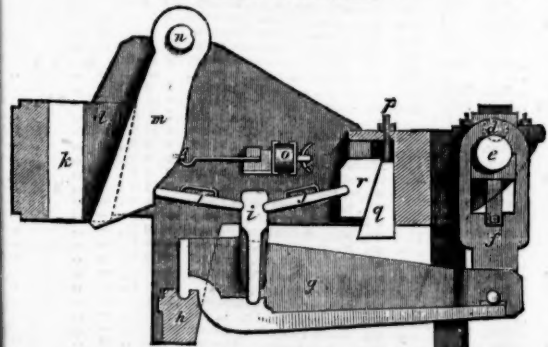
For NAVAL WARFARE.—In the batteries of ships, between decks, and in casemated forts, the absence of smoke facilitates continuous rapid firing. The absence of fouling and of heating are equally advantageous for naval as for military artillery.

GENERAL ADVANTAGES.—Time, damp, and exposure do not alter the qualities of the patent gun cotton. It has already been preserved 10 years without injury or decay. It can be transported through fire without danger, simply by being wetted, and when dried in the open air it becomes as good as before. In the case of a ship, or a fortress, or a city being on fire, this quality may be of the greatest value. It is much safer than gunpowder, owing to its being manufactured in the shape of rope or yarn. It cannot escape from its package, or be spilled by accident. The patent gun cotton is entirely free from the danger of spontaneous combustion, and secures that degree of safety and certainty which, at the time of the original invention, the gun cotton of Schönbeld did not possess.

Messrs. THOMAS PRENTICE and Co. are now in a position to contract with the owners of mines, engineers, contractors, and governments for gun cotton prepared in the various forms required for their use. Mining charges will be supplied in the rope form, according to the diameters of bore required, and gun cotton match-line, as well as instructions for using it in mines, will be supplied with it.
The great advantage of gun cotton make its use in practice very much cheaper than its comparative price would appear to show; in blasting rock, for example, the rapidity and quantity of the work done, with a given expense of wages, &c., is largely in favour of gun cotton.

Messrs. THOMAS PRENTICE and Co. are also prepared to manufacture the gun cotton, and deliver it in the form of gun cartridges, adapted to every description of ammunition; all they require for this purpose being a drawing of the gun, gunpowder cartridges, and ammunition, with the specification of weights, sizes, and initial velocities.
Artillerists who prefer to manufacture their own cartridges may make special arrangements with the patentees through Messrs. PRENTICE and Co.
Stowmarket, March 10 1864.

BLAKE'S PATENT STONE BREAKER OR ORE CRUSHING MACHINE, FOR REDUCING TO SMALL FRAGMENTS ROCKS ORES, AND MINERALS OF EVERY KIND.



It is rapidly making its way to all parts of the globe, being now in profitable use in California, Washoe, Lake Superior, Australia, Cuba, Chili, Brazil, and throughout the United States and England.

The above section illustrates Blake's Stone Breaker, just as made the last five years and is fully protected in every part by patents.

Extract from Specification:—A short but powerful vibration is imparted to one or both of the jaws by any convenient arrangement, and combination of powerful levers, worked by a crank or eccentric on the main shaft.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS will be taken at once against any person or persons found making, using, or vending any machine, the construction of which will constitute an infringement on the above patent. Read extracts of testimonials:—

Alkali Works, near Wednesbury.—I at first thought the outlay too much for so simple an article, but now think it money well spent. **WILLIAM HUNT.**

Welsh Gold Mining Company, Dolgelly.—The stone breaker does its work admirably, crushing the hardest stones and quartz. **WM. DANIEL.**

Our 15 by 7 in. machine has broken 4 tons of hard winstone in 20 minutes, for fine sand metal, free from dust. **Messrs. OMD and MADDOCK.**

Kirkless Hall, near Wigan.—Each of my machines breaks from 100 to 120 tons of limestone or ore per day (10 hours), at a saving of 4d. per ton. **JOHN LANGESTER.**

Oreco, Ireland.—My crusher does its work most satisfactorily. It will break 10 tons of the hardest copper ore stone per hour. **WM. G. ROBERTS.**

General Fremont's Mines, California.—The 15 by 7 in. machine effects a saving of the labour of about 30 men, or \$75 per day. The high estimation in which we hold your invention is shown by the fact that Mr. Park has just ordered a third machine for this estate. **SILAS WILLIAMS.**

For circulars and testimonials, apply to—
H. R. MARSDEN, SOHO FOUNDRY, MEADOW LANE, LEEDS.
Only maker in the United Kingdom.

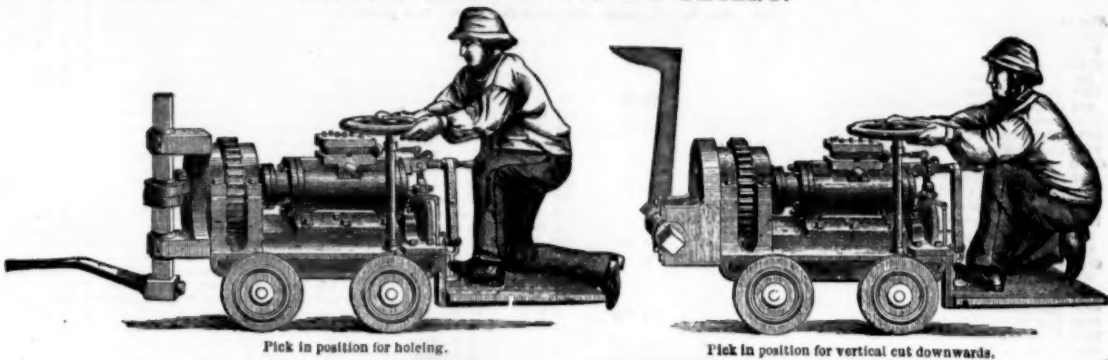
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THE STOCKTON AND HARTLEPOOL MERCURY AND MIDDLESBOROUGH NEWS (published at Hartlepool) is eminently the organ of the Coal, Iron, and Ship-building Trades in the extensive Mining and Maritime District of South Durham and Cleveland, with which it has been closely identified since its origin. The "Mercury" was for years the only newspaper published in South Durham and Cleveland, and is yet the only one published more than once a week. Advertisements to be forwarded to the publisher, Mr. JOHN H. BELL, Southgate, Hartlepool.

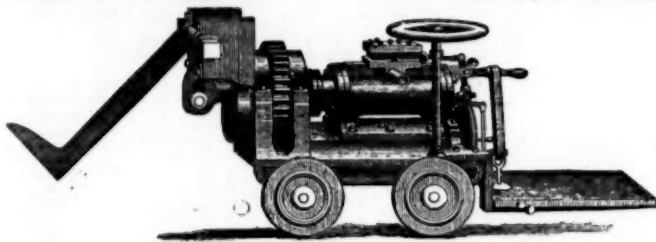
COAL CUTTING MACHINERY.

JAMES GRAFTON JONES'S PATENT.



Pick in position for hoisting.

Pick in position for vertical cut downwards.



Pick in position for vertical cut upwards.

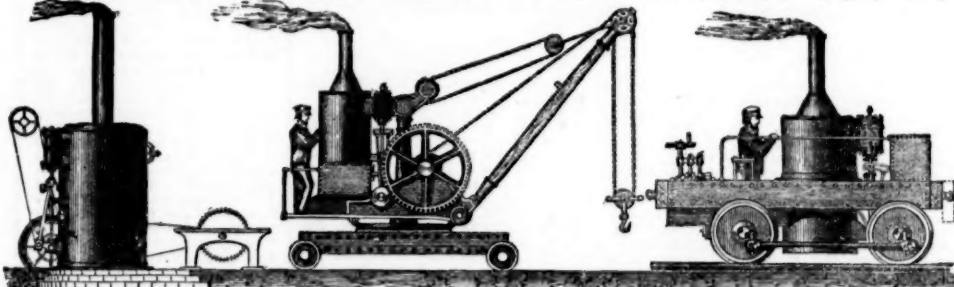
Messrs. JONES and LEVICK, proprietors of this patent, are prepared to supply these Machines, which are on an improved principle, and are constructed to work the coal at any angle from the horizontal to the vertical, thus rendering them capable of "hoisting" at any angle, and of driving "headings." They are simple and substantial in construction, and are not likely to get out of order. They are already successfully employed in the Barnsley coal district, and are being introduced into the South Wales and other coal mining districts. They are also suitable for mining the argillaceous ironstones of the coal measures, as well as working other mines and quarries.

N.B.—Air Compressing Machinery will be supplied, or plans and specifications furnished.

Applications to be made to Messrs. FREDERICK LEVICK and Co., 4, Charlotte-row, Mansion House, London; or Messrs. LEVICK and SIMPSON, Blairston Ironworks, near Newport, Monmouthshire.

Prize Medal, International Exhibition, 1862.

CHAPLIN'S PATENT PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS.



STATIONARY ENGINE.
From 1 to 30 horse power.

PORTABLE STEAM CRANE.
1 to 30 tons.

CONTRACTORS' LOCOMOTIVE.
6 to 27 horse power.

From the STRENGTH, SIMPLICITY, and COMPACTNESS of these ENGINES, they are now extensively used for general purposes; also in situations where steam-engines of the ordinary construction cannot be applied.

STATIONARY ENGINES,—require no building in, nor chimney stalk, and with our patent forced combustion apparatus will burn inferior qualities of coal, wood, or peats. These engines are specially suited for shipment, and may be packed inside the boiler, to economise freight.

PORTABLE STEAM CRANES,—for wharf or railway, with wrought-iron carriages on wheels, link motion, foot brake, &c., all under the easy control of one man; the larger sizes hoist, lower, and turn round in either direction by steam.—These Cranes were selected by H.M. Commissioners for receiving and sending away the heavy machinery at the International Exhibition of 1862.

CONTRACTORS' LOCOMOTIVES,—are adapted to work on rails or tramways, of a gauge from 2 feet upwards. They are complete and efficient locomotives, simple in construction, and the working parts easily got at for repair. They draw heavy loads at reduced speeds. These engines are usually sent in one package, ready for work on arrival.

LIGHT PORTABLE HOISTING, WINDING, AND PUMPING ENGINES, ETC.

ALEXANDER CHAPLIN AND CO., CRANSTONHILL ENGINE WORKS, GLASGOW.

LONDON OFFICE,—9, ADAM STREET, ADELPHI, W.C. LONDON DEPOT AND WHARF,—LOWER FORE STREET, LAMBETH, S.

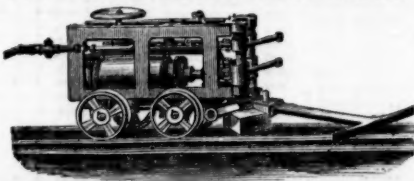
Several engines of each class KEPT IN STOCK, for SALE OR HIRE; and all our manufactures GUARANTEED as to EFFICIENCY, MATERIAL, and WORKMANSHIP. Parties are cautioned against using or purchasing imitations or infringements of these patent manufactures.

HENRY HUGHES AND CO.,
FALCON RAILWAY PLANT WORKS,
LOUGHBOROUGH,
ENGINEERS, IRONFOUNDERS, BOILER MAKERS, and MANUFACTURERS OF
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF RAILWAY MACHINERY.



LOCOMOTIVE ENGINES, for MINERAL and CONTRACTORS' RAILWAYS, of the best materials and workmanship, always in progress. These engines are designed to supply the chief requisites in tank locomotives,—viz., reduction of the overhanging weight at the fire-box end, proper distribution of the weight upon the wheels, and keeping the centre of gravity low. These are accomplished by making the fire-box and its shell on an improved principle, which enables the driving axle to be placed further back, without interfering with the eccentrics and valve gear, which are of the usual simple description.

COAL CUTTING BY MACHINERY.



Messrs. RIDLEY and CO. have, by recently PATENTED IMPROVEMENTS, COMPLETED their TRUNK COAL CUTTING MACHINE, WORKED BY COMPRESSED AIR, and are NOW PREPARED TO NEGOTIATE for the USE, and to SUPPLY MACHINES, which will be found to COMBINE SIMPLICITY of CONSTRUCTION with PORTABILITY and ECONOMY in WORKING. By the use of these machines a CONSIDERABLE SAVING of COAL is EFFECTED, and the COST of LABOUR MUCH REDUCED. Each machine will be guaranteed as to its capabilities, &c.

All applications to be made to Messrs. RIDLEY and Co., No. 11, South-street, Finsbury London, E.C.; or Mr. FREDY BANKART, agent, 9, Clement's-lane, E.C.

* COLLIERY PROPRIETORS are CAUTIONED against PURCHASING or USING MACHINES, the construction of which will constitute an INFRINGEMENT of the ABOVE PATENT.

Swan Rope Works.

GARNOCK, BIBBY, AND CO.,
CHAPEL STREET, LIVERPOOL,
MANUFACTURERS OF FLAT and ROUND HEMP and IRON and STEEL WIRE ROPES for MINING, RAILWAY, and SHIPPING PURPOSES.
MANILLA ROPE of SUPERIOR QUALITY, FIFTY PER CENT. STRONGER, and THIRTY PER CENT. CHEAPER than Russian hemp rope.
WIRE ROPE of FIRST QUALITY WIRE, and the HIGHEST STANDARD of STRENGTH.

International Exhibition, 1862—Prize Medal.



JAMES RUSSELL AND SONS
(the original patentees and first makers of wrought-iron tubes), of the CROWN PATENT TUBE WORKS, WEDNESBURY, STAFFORDSHIRE, have been AWARDED A PRIZE MEDAL for the "good work" displayed in their wrought-iron tubes and fittings.
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Prize Medals—International Exhibition, Class 1 and 2.

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The CRUCIBLES manufactured by the PATENT PLUMBAGO CRUCIBLE COMPANY are the ONLY KIND for which a MEDAL has been AWARDED, and are now used exclusively by the English, Australian, and Indian Mints; the French, Russian, and other Continental Mints; the Royal Arsenal of Woolwich, Brest, and Toulon, &c.; and have been adopted by most of the large ENGINEERS, BRASSFOUNDERS, and REFINERS in this country and abroad. The GREAT SUPERIORITY of these melting pots consists in their capability of melting on an average 40 pourings of the most difficult metals, and a still greater number of those of an ordinary character, some of them having actually reached the EXTRAORDINARY NUMBER of 90 meltings. They are unaffected by change of temperature, never crack, and become heated much more rapidly than any other crucibles. In consequence of their great durability, the saving of waste is also very considerable.

The company have recently introduced CRUCIBLES SPECIALLY ADAPTED for the following purposes, viz.:—MALLEABLE IRON MELTING, the average working of which has proved to be about seven days; STEEL MELTING, which are found to save nearly 1½ ton of fuel to every ton of steel fused; and for ZINC MELTING, lasting much longer than the ordinary iron pots, and saving the great loss which arises from mixture with iron.

The Patent Plumbago Crucible Company likewise manufacture and Import Clay Crucibles, Muffles, Portable Furnaces, &c., Stove Backs, all descriptions of fire-standing goods, and every requisite for the Assayer and Dentist.

For lists, testimonials, &c., apply to the Patent Plumbago Crucible Company, Battersea Works, London, S.W.

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MANUFACTURERS OF
CAST STEEL FOR PUNCHES, TAPS, and DIES,
TURNING TOOLS, CHISELS, &c.
CAST STEEL PISTON RODS, CRANK PINS, CONNECTING RODS, STRAIGHT and CRANK AXLES, SHAFTS and
FORGINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
DOUBLE SHEAR STEEL, FILES MARKED
BLISTER STEEL, T. TURTON & SONS
SPRING STEEL, EDGE TOOLS MARKED
GERMAN STEEL, WM. GREAVES & SONS
Locomotive Engine, Railway Carriage and Wagon Springs and Buffers.

SHEAF WORKS AND SPRING WORKS, SHEFFIELD.
LONDON WAREHOUSE, 35, QUEEN STREET, CANNON STREET, CITY, E.C.
Where the largest stock in the world may be selected from.

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2000	Copper Mines of England (stock)	25 0 0	—	—	7 1/2 per cent.	—Half-yrly.
40000	Ditto ditto (stock)	100 0 0	—	—	1 per cent.	—Half-yrly.
487	Own Kirt (lead), Cardigan [L.]	10 0 0	—	—	14 15 0	1 0 0—Jan. 1895
139	Crusywath (lead), Cardigan [L.]	7 10 0	—	—	275 10 0	4 0 0—Jan. 1895
250	Darwent Mines (sil.-lead), Durham [L.]	300 0 0	—	—	123 0 0	5 0 0—Jan. 1895
1024	Devon Gt. Con. (cop.), Tavistock [S.E.]	1 0 0	—	—	953 0 0	10 0 0—Jan. 1895
800	Dolcoath (cop.), Camborne [L.]	128 17 6	—	—	786 10 0	5 0 0—Feb. 1895
614	East Basset (cop.), Redruth [S.E.]	27 1/2	15 20	—	126 0 0	1 0 0—Nov. 1894
814	East Caradon (cop.), St. Cleer [S.E.]	24 14 6	15 1/2	—	12 12 0	0 10 0—Jan. 1895
800	East Dore (lead), Cardigan [L.]	32 0 0	—	—	103 10 0	2 0 0—Feb. 1895
128	East Pool (tin), Pool, Illogan [L.]	24 0 0	—	—	369 10 0	4 0 0—June, 1894
2000	East Rosewarne (cop.), Gwinnap [L.]	2 15 0	—	—	0 4 6	0 2 0—Feb. 1895
1208	East Wheal Lovell (tin), Wendron [L.]	2 15 0	11	—	15 0 0	0 16 0—May, 1895
200	Foxdale (lead), Isle of Man [L.]	25 0 0	—	—	65 0 0	1 0 0—Jan. 1895
5000	Frank Mills (lead), Christow [L.]	15 6 6	6 1/2	—	2 0 0	0 10 0—Dec. 1894
23 000	Great Laxey (lead), Isle of Man [L.]	4 0 0	18 1/2	—	1 11 0	0 10 0—Dec. 1894
4908	Great Wh. Vor (tin), Helston [S.E.]	40 0 0	35	—	5 7 0	0 15 0—Dec. 1894
119	Great Work (tin), Gernoe [L.]	100 0 0	—	—	15 0 0	0 5 0—Aug. 1894
1024	Harodist (id.), near Liskeard [S.E.]	8 10 0	—	—	31 10 0	1 15 0—Feb. 1895
400	Lisburne (lead), Cardigan [L.]	18 15 0	—	—	430 10 0	3 0 0—Dec. 1894
2000	Mace-y-Hain (lead) [L.]	20 0 0	—	—	1 0 0	1 0 0—Oct. 1894
4000	Marke Valley (cop.), Caradon [L.]	4 0 0	5 1/2	—	2 15 0	0 2 0—Jan. 1895
1800	Minera Mining Co. (L.), (id.), Wrexham [L.]	25 0 0	—	—	169 15 0	7 0 0—Nov. 1894
20000	Mining Co. of Ireland (cop., lead, coal)	7 0 0	31 1/2	—	16 19 7	0 12 0—Jan. 1895
40000	Mynydd (iron ore) [L.]	2 10 0	—	—	0 4 0	0 2 0—April, 1894
200	Nanty Mines (lead), Montgomery [L.]	20 0 0	—	—	7 0 0	1 0 0—June, 1894
4000	New Birch Tor and Viller Cons. (tin)	1 0 0	—	—	0 11 0	0 1 0—Oct. 1894
9026	North Trekerby (cop.), St. Agnes [L.]	1 0 0	2 1/2	—	0 13 0	0 2 0—Feb. 1895
300	Parys Mines (cop.), Anglesey [L.]	60 0 0	—	—	135 0 0	12 10 0—Jan. 1895
1133	Providence (tin), Ury Lelant [S.E.]	10 6 7	34	—	76 5 0	1 0 0—Feb. 1895
912	South Caradon (cop.), St. Cleer [S.E.]	14 0 0	—	—	467 10 0	8 0 0—Jan. 1895
4000	St. Day United (tin), Redruth [L.]	14 0 0	—	—	0 18 0	0 1 0—May, 1895
940	St. Ives Consols (tin), St. Ives [L.]	8 0 0	—	—	490 10 0	10 0 0—May, 1894
1000	Tinroff (cop., tin), Pool, Illogan [S.E.]	9 0 0	15 1/2	—	16 1 0	0 10 0—Dec. 1894
1600	Torbay Hematite Iron [L.]	6 7 6	—	—	0 6 0	0 6 0—Nov. 1894
4000	West Basset (cop.), Illogan [S.E.]	1 10 0	—	—	26 3 0	0 5 0—Jan. 1895
3000	W. Chiverton (id.), Perranzabuloe [S.E.]	—	65	—	4 10 0	0 15 0—Feb. 1895
248	West Damsel (cop.), Gwinnap [L.]	38 10 0	—	—	83 10 0	1 0 0—Nov. 1894
400	W. Wh. Seton (cop.), Camborne [S.E.]	47 10 0	205	—	425 0 0	4 0 0—Feb. 1895
912	Wheal Basset (cop.), Illogan [S.E.]	2 6 10	105	—	666 10 0	2 0 0—Feb. 1895
102	Wheal Jane (sil.-lead), Kew [L.]	1 0 0	11	—	0 18 0	0 1 0—May, 1895
4286	Wheal Kitty (tin), St. Agnes [L.]	5 4 6	—	—	2 6 0	0 3 0—Feb. 1895
1024	Wheal Kitty (tin), Ury Lelant [S.E.]	2 0 0	—	—	10 2 6	0 7 6—July, 1894
1024	W. Mary Ann (id.), Menheniot [S.E.]	8 0 0	—	—	49 7 6	0 10 0—Dec. 1894
100	Wheal Mary (tin), Lelant [L.]	36 2 6	—	—	288 5 0	4 0 0—Mar. 1894
80	Wheal Owles (tin), St. Just, Cornwall [L.]	70 0 0	—	—	343 3 0	5 0 0—May, 1894
396	Wheal Seton (tin), Camborne [L.]	58 10 0	195	—	191 15 0	4 0 0—Feb. 1895
1040	Wh. Trevelyan (sil.-id.), Liskeard [S.E.]	5 17 0	21	—	50 17 0	0 12 6—Dec. 1894
7000	Wicklow (cop.), Wicklow [L.]	2 10 0	—	—	14 17 0	0 6 0—Oct. 1894

† Dividends paid every two months. † Dividends paid every three months.

BRITISH MINES WITH DIVIDENDS IN ABEYANCE.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Business.	Dividends Per Share.	Last paid
3000	Chiverton (tin), St. Just [S.E.]	20 10 0	—	—	36 10 0	1 0 0—Mar. 1892
4000	Chiverton (tin), Perranzabuloe [S.E.]	6 0 0	—	—	—	—
2480	Conduff (cop., tin), Camborne [L.]	76 10 0	50	—	85 0 0	2 0 0—June, 1897
2480	Cook's Kitchen (cop.), Illogan [L.]	18 5 0	9	—	1 7 0	0 7 0—May, 1897
1024	Crook Hill (cop.), Redruth [L.]	12 0 0	—	—	2 7 6	—
1088	Crook Hill (cop.), Redruth [L.]	8 0 0	—	—	7 12 0	0 4 0—July, 1892
4076	Devon and Cornwall (cop.), Tavistock [L.]	6 0 0	—	—	0 10 0	0 2 6—Feb. 1895
13800	Drake Walls (tin), Calstock [L.]	2 1 0	—	—	0 18 0	0 1 0—May, 1893
2000	Drygwyn (lead), Wales [L.]	12 6 0	—	—	0 17 0	0 3 6—Jan. 1893
4000	Fowey Consols (cop.), Tywardreath [L.]	4 7 6	—	—	41 9 3	0 2 6—June, 1890
4000	Great South Tolgus (cop.), Redruth [L.]	0 14 6	2 1/2	—	7 18 0	0 3 0—Dec. 1891
1798	Great Wheel Fortune (tin), Breage [L.]	19 12 0	—	—	5 15 2	0 10 0—Nov. 1893
10240	Gunnislake (Clitters' Adit) (cop.)	0 2 0	—	—	0 3 0	0 1 6—Mar. 1892
160	Levant (cop., tin), St. Just [L.]	2 10 0	—	—	1091 0 0	8 0 0—May, 1890
440	Mount Pleasant (lead), Mold [L.]	4 0 0	—	—	18 18 1	0 7 6—Aug. 1892
4000	Oreod (lead), Flintshire [L.]	0 8 0	—	—	0 10 0	0 8 0—Mar. 1893
4000	Par Consols (cop., tin), Blazey [S.E.]	15 0 0	—	—	36 19 0	2 0 0—Mar. 1893
1772	Polberron (tin), St. Agnes [L.]	15 0 0	—	—	7 19 6	0 10 0—Nov. 1893
812	Polberron (tin), St. Agnes [L.]	8 0 0	—	—	1 0 0	1 0 0—July, 1893
4000	Rosewall Hill and Ransom United [L.]	3 10 0	—	—	0 10 0	0 1 6—June, 1893
4000	South Exmouth (lead), Christow [L.]	14 0 0	—	—	0 5 0	0 5 0—Dec. 1892
612	South Tolgus (cop.), Redruth [L.]	8 0 0	25	—	74 10 0	1 0 0—May, 1893
498	S. Wh. Frances (cop.), Illogan [S.E.]	18 9 20	—	—	370 18 6	1 0 0—Nov. 1893
280	Sp. Moore (tin), cop., St. Just [L.]	32 17 9	32	—	9 18 0	1 0 0—June, 1893
872	Trevelyan Consols (tin), St. Ives [L.]	14 10 0	—	—	7 0 0	0 10 0—Sept. 1890
1000	Trumpton Consols (tin), near Helston [L.]	11 0 0	—	—	11 0 0	2 0 0—Mar. 1892
10000	Twelve Apostles Amalg. (id.), Wrexham [L.]	1 0 0	—	—	—	—
2000	Vigna and Clogau (cop.), Lelant [L.]	5 0 0	—	—	6 2 6	1 10 0—Mar. 1894
1024	Wendron Consols (tin), Wendron [L.]	20 13 10	—	—	8 15 0	1 0 0—Jan. 1891
60	West Burton Hill (lead), Yorkshire [L.]	50 0 0	—	—	14 10 0	3 0 0—June, 1891
1024	West Caradon (cop.), Liskeard [S.E.]	9 0 0	—	—	101 1 3	0 10 0—Oct. 1892
1000	Wheal Basset and Grylls (tin)	7 0 0	—	—	3 0 0	0 10 0—Oct. 1893
1024	Wheal Friendship (cop.), Devon [L.]	20 0 0	—	—	295 10 0	0 5 0—Feb. 1891
896	Wheal Margaret (tin), Ury Lelant [S.E.]	12 17 8	8	—	76 5 0	1 0 0—May, 1893
2044	Wheal Trevelyan (tin), Gwinnap [L.]	6 11 3	—	—	6 1 3	0 8 0—Nov. 1893
4600	West Fowey Consols (tin and copper)	7 10 0	—	—	0 19 0	0 3 0—May, 1892

FOREIGN DIVIDEND MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Business.	Dividends Per Share.	Last paid
20000	Australian (cop.), S. Australia [S.E.]	7 7 6	—	—	0 1 0	0 1 0—Dec. 1893
2444	Burra Burra (cop.), S. Australia [L.]	5 0 0	—	—	320 0 0	8 0 0—Sept. 1894
4000	Central American (silver) [L.]	5 0 0	—	—	4 6 8	0 14 0—Dec. 1893
16000	Cape Copper Mining [L.] [S.E.]	11 1/2	10 1/2	—	0 15 0	0 7 0—Sept. 1894
13000	Cobra Copper Co. (cop.), Cuba [L.]	40 0 0	27	—	101 0 0	1 0 0—Jan. 1894
100000	Don Pedro No. Del Rey [L.] [S.E.]	0 12 6	—	—	0 9 0	0 9 0—Dec. 1893
7000	English and Australian [L.]	5 0 0	—	—	1 12 0	0 2 0—Aug. 1894
16000	East Indian Coal, Calcutta [L.]	10 0 0	—	—	7 1/2 per cent.	—Yearly.
25000	Fortuna (lead), Spain [L.] [S.E.]	2 0 0	3 1/2	—	0 14 4	0 3 0—June, 1894
30000	Gt. Mining Assoc., Nova Scotia [S.E.]	24 0 0	22 24	—	21 10 0	1 0 0—June, 1894
40000	Kapunda Mining Co., Australia [S.E.]	1 0 0	—	—	0 12 0	0 1 0—June, 1894
10000	Linares (lead), Spain [L.] [S.E.]	3 0 0	6 5 6	—	11 6 4	0 8 0—Jan. 1895
10000	Lustitius (lead), Portugal [L.]	3 0 0	2 1 1/2	—	0 10 0	0 10 0—Aug. 1894
2776	New Widdow (cop.)	2 0 0	—	—	0 10 0	0 10 0—Aug. 1894
40000	Panulfo (cop.) [L.] [S.E.]	3 0 0	4 1/2	—	7 1/2 per cent.	—Yearly.
30000	Pontgibaud (sil.-lead), France [S.E.]	20 0 0	—	—	2 3 0	0 16 0—Dec. 1894
97500	Port Phillip (gold), Clunes [S.E.]	1 0 0	1 1/2	—	0 12 6	0 1 0—July, 1894
11000	St. John del Rey [L.] [S.E.]	15 0 0	34	—	63 15 0	2 10 0—June, 1894
48174	United Mexican (sil.), Mexico [S.E.]	28 5 0	—	—	2 19 0	0 5 0—Sept. 1894
10000	Vancouver (coal) [L.] [S.E.]	5 0 0	5 1/2	—	16 0 0	0 5 0—Nov. 1894
20000	Victoria (London) Mining Co. [L.]	1 0 0	—	—	0 7 0	0 5 0—Jan. 1894
20000	West Canada Mining Company [L.]	3 0 0	—	—	0 17 0	0 5 0—Dec. 1894
48000	Yadanaumtana (cop.), S. A. [L.] [S.E.]	3 0 0	2	—	0 5 0	0 5 0—Aug. 1893

FOREIGN MINES WITH DIVIDENDS IN ABEYANCE.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Business.	Dividends Per Share.	Last paid
16000	Altan and Quennguen Uni. (cop.) [L.] [S.E.]	4 10 0	—	—	4 5 0	0 15 0—Nov. 1893
10000	Copland Mining Company [L.] [S.E.]	16 0 0	—	—	6 18 0	0 10 0—Nov. 1893
10000	Gt. Barrier Land, Min. & Co., N. Z. [L.] [S.E.]	0 0 0	—	—	15 per cent.	—May, 1893
108515	Marquette and New Granada [S.E.]	1 0 0	—	—	0 9 6	0 1 6—July, 1893

NON-DIVIDEND FOREIGN MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Bus. done.	Last Call.
100000	Alamitos (lead), Spain [L.] [S.E.]	1 5 0	2	1½ 2	..Sept. 1864
100000	Anglo-Brazilian (gold) [L.] [S.E.]	0 5 0	—	% ½ %	..Dec. 1863
50000	Bearitz Tin Streaming Company [L.]	0 17 6	—	—	..Oct. 1863
30000	Capula (silver), Mexico [L.] [S.E.]	1 5 0	1	1 1½	..Feb. 1864
17000	Central Italian (copper) [L.] [S.E.]	0 0 0	—	—	..Jan. 1864
10000	Copiapó Smelting [L.] [S.E.]	10 0 0	—	—	..Fully paid.
70000	Dun Mountain (copper), New Zealand [L.] [S.E.]	1 0 0	—	—	..Fully paid.
80000	East del Rey (gold), Brazil [L.] [S.E.]	2 0 0	—	1½	..Feb. 1865
15000	El Chico Silver Mining and Reduction Company [L.]	3 0 0	—	3½	..
8000	English and Canadian Mining Company [L.]	5 0 0	—	—	..Fully paid.
40000	Fortuna (copper), West Australia [L.]	2 0 0	—	—	..Fully paid.
40000	Frontino and Bolivia (gold), New Granada [L.] [S.E.]	0 15 0	—	1½	..Oct. 1864
40000	Great Northern (copper), South Australia [L.] [S.E.]	1 10 0	—	—	..June, 1862
30000	Hindostan (copper), Bengal [L.] [S.E.]	8 0 0	—	—	..Feb. 1863
4000	Hope Silver-Lead and Copper Mining Co. [L.]	25 0 0	—	—	..Fully paid.
180000	Lagunazo (sulphur, copper), Portugal [L.]	1 0 0	—	—	..Fully paid.
60000	Montes Aures (gold), Brazil [L.] [S.E.]	2 0 0	—	% ½ %	..Fully paid.
10000	Nova Scotia (lead and gold) [L.] [S.E.]	1 0 0	—	—	..Nov. 1863
10000	Orea (copper) New Zealand [L.] [S.E.]	0 15 0	—	—	..Sept. 1864
15000	Pachusa Silver Mining Company, Mexico [L.]	1 0 0	—	—	..June, 1863
4000	Pied River Land and Mineral [Limited]	100 0 0	—	—	..Stock.
35000	Quebrada (copper), Venezuela [L.]	6 10 0	—	3½ 3½ 3½	..Sept. 1864
10000	Rioes Grande (gold), Brazil [L.] [S.E.]	0 0 0	—	—	..April, 1864
10000	San Roque (lead), Spain [L.] [S.E.]	0 0 0	—	—	..Fully paid.
50000	Santa Barbara (gold), Brazil [L.]	0 15 0	—	% ½ %	..Sept. 1864
130000	Scottish Australian Mining Company [L.]	0 17 6	—	—	..Feb. 1864
18000	South Europe Mining Company, Spain [L.]	5 0 0	—	—	..Fully paid.
13000	Teplitz Colliery Co., Bohemia [L.]	3 0 0	—	—	..June, 1863
8000	Valgodemard Mining Company, Mexico [L.]	10 0 0	—	—	..Oct. 1864
50000	Valmanassa (gold), Italy [L.] [S.E.]	0 10 0	—	1½ 1½	..Oct. 1864
45000	Victor Emanuel (copper), Italy [L.]	1 0 0	—	—	..Fully paid.
10000	Washoe (gold) [Limited, 10000 £ paid]	—	—	—	..
12000	Western Africa Malachite (copper) [L.]	110 0 0	—	—	..Oct. 1862
19000	Whell Eileen (copper), South Australia [L.]	5 0 0	—	—	..Fully paid.
80000	Werthing (copper), South Australia [L.] [S.E.]	1 0 0	—	% ½ %	..Fully paid.
70000	Yorks Peninsula, South Australia [L.]	1 0 0	—	% ½ %	..Fully paid.